



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING FEB. 26, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 9 -- PAGES 237-268

OUTLOOK FOR HOUSING PROGRAM

**Lobbies Split Over Its
Provisions for Low-Cost Homes,
System for Selling Mortgages**

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DATA FOR YOUR STATE ON:

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

in this report . . .

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District of Columbia.

Behind The Headlines . . .

BLUEPRINT FOR BETTER HOMES

Officials, Lawmakers, Lobbyists Hammer Out Details of Administration

Plan Termed "Crusade" By Its Backers, "Trickle Down" Theory By Critics

Congress is about to review America's housing needs. For the first time in recent years, legislators, Administration officials and housing lobbyists will try to agree on a "package" program covering all phases of federal housing activities.

The Administration version was spelled out in President Eisenhower's housing message, submitted to Congress Jan 25, and introduced in identical bills Feb. 12 by the Chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees. It was scheduled for hearings in the House March 1. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 144, 228.)

The bills (S 2938 and HR 7839) sponsored by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) are designed to reduce direct federal participation in housing and to encourage private industry to play a greater role in meeting the housing needs of all income groups.

"NEW CONCEPTS"

"There are, as I see it, three important new concepts underlying this program," Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, told CQ Feb. 18.

"Briefly, these new concepts are:

"To deal with the causes as well as the consequences of urban decay through a broad scale urban renewal program to conserve and rehabilitate good housing and neighborhoods as well as to clear slums;

"To make the total housing supply, existing as well as new, available on equal terms as a source of better housing for all people, instead of discriminating against older housing and making it more difficult for people of limited means to obtain it;

"To treat the low-income housing field as part of the total housing market, to be served privately as far as possible and made an integral part of the community housing supply, not marked off as a segment dependent on government subsidy and control."

PROVISIONS OF BILLS

The Legislation's backers say it would implement these concepts through more liberal provisions for financing modernization and repair of older buildings, together with long-range plans to help cities in slum-clearance measures. It would equalize government insurance for new and old houses.

One part provides for mortgages backed 100 per cent by government so families displaced by scheduled slum clearance can buy low-cost homes with little or no down-payment. Another would let the President hike interest on federally guaranteed mortgages so they could compete with other investments when interest rates are rising.

The program would slowly curtail the government's mortgage buying activities now undertaken by the Federal National Mortgage Association (the so-called Fannie May). A reorganized FNMA would be established. At first, federal funds would be used but mortgage bankers and others who sold mortgages to it would have to buy FNMA stock in an amount not less than three per cent of the amount of the mortgages to be sold. The agency would be allowed to sell debentures to raise funds with which to buy mortgages, instead of drawing upon the Treasury as it now does.

As private investments in FNMA increased, the government would be paid off, leaving mortgage-buying activities largely in private hands.

Another part of the Administration housing program -- reorganization of federal housing activities -- is to be incorporated in a separate message.

REACTIONS

The Administration bill does not provide for resumption of public housing, even though the President's Housing message requested 35,000 public housing units a year for the next four years. A top Administration official told CQ that "we expect public housing provisions to be restored by amendment in committee."

Reactions to the program indicated there will be some bumps in the President's "middle-of-the-road" course. Major points of controversy, apparently, will be public housing and the proposed new FNMA.

Advocates of the bill hail it as a "practical, workable crusade ... the beginning of a new era" (National Association of Home Builders), and a "solid constructive approach which has grown out of the trial and error experience of almost a generation" (National Association of Real Estate Boards).

Say the critics:

"This is a perfect example of the trickle down theory on housing... You help the upper income folks get better housing so the poor folks can then move into homes they move out of." (Rep. Albert Rains, (D Ala.).

"(The bill is) liberal in word but conservative in deed". (Rep. Richard Bolling, D Mo.).

"This program is so inadequate that it falls upon Congress itself to develop its own program suited to the times." (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

Scope Of Problem

Behind this debate, and the President's program itself, is the recognition that housing is still a top national problem.

A healthy housing industry is a strong bulwark against economic recession. It can contribute about \$12 billion annually in new home construction to the real wealth of the nation, directly provide employment for more than one million construction workers, and indirectly for hundreds of thousands in allied fields.

But, despite a building boom in recent years, housing needs remain great. Here are some statistics compiled from Housing and Home Finance Agency and National Association of Home Builders releases:

Eight million families still live in houses "unfit for human habitation" (NAHB's Correlator, February 1954.) Out of more than 40 million non-farm homes, 20 per cent are classed as substandard because of structural condition or lack of basic sanitary facilities (HHFA Administrator Cole, Nov. 13, 1953).

Although slum and blighted districts comprise about 20 per cent of metropolitan residential areas, they house 33 per cent of the population, and account for 45 per cent of the major crimes, 55 per cent of the juvenile delinquency, 60 per cent of the tuberculosis victims, 50 per cent of the arrests, 35 per cent of the fires, 45 per cent of city service costs -- and only six per cent of real estate tax revenues.

Additionally, four million more families live in houses that have deteriorated to near-slum condition and do not meet health and safety standards. The average dwelling of today is older than was the average house of 30 years ago. Due to postwar building, 12 million dwelling units, or 30 per cent of the non-farm supply, are less than 10 years old, compared to 8,500,000 in 1930. But 24 million units are now more than 30 years old, as against only 11 million in 1930.

NEED: MILLIONS YEARLY

A minimum of one million new homes a year is needed to provide housing for new families, and replace losses through destruction and other factors, government and private sources generally agree. In addition, the present record birth rate indicates that new family formation will reach one and a half million yearly in the early 1960's and about two million each year in the early 1970's.

NAHB officials have concluded: "To prepare for this prospective housing boom we must put on the market two million new or new-conditioned houses each year for the next 10 years."

As to ability of the industry to meet these needs, home builders are confident. They say that housing is becoming increasingly a mass-production industry capable of building quality homes at low prices.

Public housing advocates counter that private industry has not been able to supply new housing for low-income groups at a profit, claim federal slum clearance and low-rent housing construction is necessary.

Both sides agree that revision of the basic housing laws is desirable. These laws had their beginnings in the 30's, when interest on mortgages sometimes ran as high as 10 per cent, long-term mortgages were rare, and, with cheap financing lacking, the housing market faltered.

It was then that the Home Loan Bank was set up to backstop the deposits of savings and loan associations, and the Home Owners Loan Corporation was established to buy distress mortgages. In 1934, the Federal Housing Administration was formed to insure mortgages on new housing at low rates.

An important addition was the Housing Act of 1949, designed to inaugurate a program of public housing linked to slum clearance and redevelopment.

Some maintain that numerous amendments and additions to these basic laws have fallen short of what is needed. R. G. Hughes, president of NAHB, has commented: "Mortgage market machinery and down payment schedules established in the 1930's are totally inadequate to meet the needs of today's mass market."

ROLE OF LOBBIES

The proposed Housing Act of 1954 incorporates viewpoints of several of the major housing lobbies. Officials of most of these groups served on the President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs, under the chairmanship of Albert M. Cole. The group made its report in December and this served as a basis for the housing program submitted to Congress by the President.

Among organizations whose official policies can be traced in the new bill are the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the U.S. Savings and Loan League, the National Savings and Loan League, and the Mortgage Bankers Association.

However, few, if any of these groups seem completely satisfied with the proposed legislation. For example, officials of NAHB favor the measure's general goals -- and, of course, those sections paralleling NAHB thinking -- but they believe "it needs lots of amendments to make it workable." And the savings and loans leagues are critical of proposals affecting a secondary mortgage market.

Some public housing interests whose views seem noticeably absent are the National Housing Conference, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and several religious and civic organizations. They can be expected to fight for inclusion of public housing provisions in the bill.

Voice For Builders

Part of the urban-renewal and neighborhood-rehabilitation concept in the new housing measure stems from the program, "A New Face For America," now being carried on by the National Association of Home Builders.

NAHB says its campaign is designed to prevent civic blight by enlisting the understanding and co-operation of citizens in setting up workable housing laws and seeing that they are properly administered.

NAHB has expanded from 250 members in 1943 to 29,000 and is considered by some Congressmen and government officials as the most dynamic member of the housing bloc.

Behind its growth is a lobby whose officials have proved adept at representing builders' interests. One of these is R. G. Hughes, present head of NAHB. Hughes spends much time in Washington when not on speaking tours.

Also important in NAHB's legislative work are John Dickerman, executive director, and Joseph B. McGrath, legislative chief. Dickerman is a former government attorney who represented the Air Line Pilots Association before coming to NAHB in 1947. McGrath is an ex-paratrooper, Harvard Law School graduate, and former trial lawyer for the Justice Department.

CARRY OUT NAHB POLICY

These men have the job of implementing policy agreed upon at annual convention by NAHB's board of directors.

"Our work breaks down into three steps," says Dickerman. "They are: Analyzing the hundreds of bills each session affecting housing, and keeping our members alerted to those on which we take a policy position; lobbying for or against each measure through personal contact on the Hill, and support from our members in the field; and assisting in the development of Administrative rules and regulations for those laws which are enacted."

When local NAHB officials come to Washington to testify before Congressional committees, Dickerman and McGrath coordinate the appearances and brief the witnesses. The field officers also have responsibility for maintaining contact with state legislatures and local offices of federal housing agencies.

Another device through which NAHB keeps its Congressional fences mended is an annual spring banquet, to which legislators are invited.

"We follow two basic principles," Dickerman explains. "One is, that timing is all-important. You have to contact Congress at exactly the right moment, or your lobby effort is wasted.

"The other is that our major job must be to present the true facts and let them speak for themselves. If you misrepresent, or try to use high-pressure tactics, you don't last long in this game."

NAHB once was part of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. In divorcing the two, a "very friendly and very satisfactory arrangement" was developed, which included an exchange director. The NAHB president is automatically a director of NAREB which, in turn, appoints one director who serves on the NAHB board.

Realtors' Program

NAREB says that its neighborhood rehabilitation program--"Build America Better"--provided a basic source of ideas for the Eisenhower program.

The program's backers regard it as a wholesale attack on the problem of slums -- an approach in which new housing is only a component and public housing is considered unnecessary.

"It's essentially a plan for coordinating several different types of local action -- not a prescription for any single cure-all -- and the neighborhood is made the basis for coordinating all action," explains a NAREB representative.

NAREB has been described as "the leading spokesman on all matters pertaining to real estate." Founded in 1908, NAREB today includes 50,000 individuals, grouped in 1,130 real estate boards, who have the legally exclusive right to call themselves "realtors."

A key figure in all NAREB activities, is Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president. A former Wisconsin executive who has held his present position since 1922, Nelson directs NAREB's over-all lobbying strategy from the Chicago headquarters.

His comments on national issues have made Nelson one of the most widely known lobbyists. He is a long-time foe of public housing and government "socialism."

TREK TO WASHINGTON

A Nelson editorial in the Feb. 15 issue of Headlines, weekly NAREB newsletter, reads in part: "Now is the time to rid our communities of the incubus of public housing...The government housing empire is a form of political landlordism that builds second-class citizens...Let us plan now to get referenda in many communities. Congress will be interested when it realizes the folks back home mean business."

NAREB's legislative policies are carried out by the Realtors' Washington Committee. Organized in 1942, the Committee serves as a rather informal Congressional contact group. It is composed of 56 realtors, chosen on the basis of experience in their field and personal contacts with legislators.

Several times each session, Committee members come to Washington (at their own expense) to discuss legislative issues and tactics. It is the job of each to keep key people in his state advised and when necessary, Committee members can trigger chain reactions of letters and wires on key issues.

Secretary-counsel of the Committee is John C. Williamson, a Washington attorney. Williamson's long legislative experience, part of it with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has included contact work with Members of Congress, presenting testimony before committees, and drafting legislation.

Critics of NAREB tend to term it ultra-conservative in policy and methods. The group's officials counter by saying that NAREB has been one of the strongest backers of the Federal Housing Administration, since its inception. They also claim that "you can't pin a label on any group that contains so many members with their own individual viewpoints."

Savings And Loan

Opposing the proposed 1954 housing legislation's provisions for a Treasury-supported program of secondary mortgage activities are the two major organizations speaking for savings and loan leagues. They are: U. S. Savings and Loan League and National Savings and Loan League.

The Leagues originally were one organization. In 1943 a small number of officials decided to form a group in which, they said, members would have a greater voice in policy-making. The result was National Savings.

There frequently is talk of a merger. Officials regard this as a long-range possibility. Both groups have the same type of membership. A savings and loan league is a mutual enterprise which provides savings account facilities and uses the deposits to make loans on homes.

U. S. SAVINGS

With its 4,100 members doing, it says, 90 per cent of the savings and loan business, U.S. Savings is the larger. Over a long period, the policy of the group tended to be identified with Morton Bodfish, its former executive vice president.

The veteran Loan League executive sometimes has stirred controversy with attacks on government "socialism" in housing and other fields. A business executive and economist originally from Michigan, Bodfish retired last year and was replaced by Norman Strunk.

The group has four key legislative workers. They are: Strunk; Stephen Slipher, head of the Washington office; George Bliss, chairman of the legislative committee; and Horace Russell, general counsel.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

Although National Savings includes only 725 members, it is regarded as one of the most effective groups in Washington. Harold P. Braman, executive manager, and Kenneth G. Heisler, general counsel, undertake most of the Congressional contacts. A legislative unit serves as a link between Washington and National's members.

Both U.S. and National Savings are especially concerned over the proposal for reorganizing federal housing activities. Both will fight to prevent consolidation of federal financing activities under the Housing Administrator.

For Public Housing

Although lobby battles are shaping up over FNMA and the reorganization plan, the biggest fracas is expected to occur over the issue of public housing.

Home builders, realtors and savings and loan interests are opposed to the public housing program, mainly on the grounds that it "destroys a family's incentive to get the best possible housing within its reach," and have carried on intensive campaigns to eliminate it.

On the other hand, public housing advocates say although private industry should build as many of the nation's houses as possible, it has never been able to meet the needs of the lowest-income families. They contend that a million people living in public housing today would be in slums were it not for the government's program. Average income of these families is \$1,988, according to Public Housing Administration figures.

To help house these families, says PHA, a taxpayer making \$4,000 will pay six cents this year through his income tax.

Public housing interests argue that, apart from dividends in terms of better living, the program benefits municipalities by reducing police, fire and health costs.

The public housing coalition includes one major group whose sole interest is housing. Allied with this organization are various labor, civic, racial and religious organizations.

The coalition has strength in mass membership and effective political action programs. Its weaknesses seem to be a relative lack of funds and the fact most of its groups do not concentrate on housing alone.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE

Coordinating the public housing drive is the National Housing Conference, an organization which includes labor, veterans and other interests on its board of directors.

NHC was founded in New York City in 1931 by civic leaders interested in slum clearance. Prominent in the group were the late Mary M. K. Simkovich, social economist; Gerard Swope, electrical engineer and civic leader; and Ira S. Robbins, attorney who drafted housing laws of New York State. Robbins is president of the group.

Today, about one-fifth of NHC's funds come from labor unions. The remainder of financial support comes from individuals, including public housing employees.

Chief legislative representative for NHC is Lee Johnson, a former Colorado newspaperman who became executive vice president in 1944, when the conference went on a national basis. Johnson previously was secretary to the late Sen. Edward P. Costigan (D. Colo.), and Congressional liaison officer for the U.S. Housing Authority.

ACTION ON TAX CHANGE

The speed with which NHC operates was illustrated in early February, when the House Ways and Means Committee was considering a tax amendment which would have imposed taxes on public housing bonds. (Real estate and other interests favored the proposal.)

NHC, together with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the American Municipal Association, and the Conference on State Defense of New York, alerted state and local officials over the nation. Hundreds of letters and wires poured in to Committee members. The proposed amendment was not adopted by the Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 185.)

Whenever a measure affecting public housing reaches the floor of the Senate or House, Johnson watches the action closely from the galleries, ready to "follow through" wherever necessary. Usually, he prefers to contact administrative assistants, rather than the busy legislators themselves. "The old buttonholing technique doesn't buy much," he said.

Core of NHC's strength comes from local non-paid commissioners of public housing authorities over the country, according to Johnson.

OTHERS ON TEAM

NHC's allies lend it a legislative power out of proportion to its own size. A link to CIO is provided by the CIO Housing Committee, headed by James Thimmes, vice president of the United Steelworkers

of America. Staff director of the Committee is Ben Fisher, another Steelworkers official. Both men work closely with Johnson on public housing issues.

A counterpart group within AFL is the Housing Committee directed by Harry Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union. It is said that under Bates' leadership, the AFL unit has come to reflect the broad needs of labor and homeowners.

Other top labor officials -- such as John Edelman, Washington representative of CIO's Textile Workers of America, and Boris Shishkin, AFL director of research -- serve on NHC's legislative committee and board of directors.

Among groups backing public housing are the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the Co-operative League of the U.S., the National Council of Churches, American Veterans Committee, U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Association of Social Workers.

From time to time, the housing activities of these various groups are coordinated through an informal group known as the Housing Legislative Information Service. Composed of representatives from each member of the public housing bloc (the chairman is Monsignor John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities), it meets in Washington during critical periods, to discuss basic housing programs.

The professional organization in the public housing field is the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. Composed mainly of local public housing officials, the organization operates as a tax-exempt research unit. However, it also issues literature on public housing. Its director is John Lang, former city manager of Palm Springs, Calif.

PROGRAMS BY STATES

In many states, last year saw a decline in construction of new homes and apartments, and in federal ownership of certain types of public housing projects.

This trend is shown in the following charts, based on official statistics. According to officials, the drop in urban building (in areas of 2,500 or more population) represents a tapering-off of the postwar building boom.

The cut in federal ownership is said to result mainly from the orderly disposal of public housing originally constructed as war housing, and as veterans' homes.

Chart 1

Construction of New Dwelling Units

(URBAN HOUSEKEEPING ONLY)

	Value (in 000's)			
	CALENDAR YEARS		1953	1952
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ala.	6,862	10,095	\$ 38,385	\$ 58,065
Ariz.	2,899	2,081	19,008	13,763
Ark.	3,190	5,154	21,658	30,524
Calif.	99,242	101,916	809,713	811,849
Colo.	7,386	9,890	53,712	70,857
Conn.	8,651	10,609	83,288	95,559
Del.	318	816	3,441	8,344
D. C.	5,384	4,761	31,548	30,482
Fla.	28,812	29,303	213,859	215,171
Ga.	9,920	11,327	63,449	70,264
Idaho	1,241	1,125	10,271	9,733
Ill.	32,614	31,579	385,701	362,580
Ind.	12,673	11,795	106,447	96,564
Iowa	5,857	6,154	55,704	58,138
Kan.	6,369	8,587	47,886	56,774
Ky.	3,981	5,909	28,515	40,199
La.	11,423	9,059	90,157	63,886
Maine	1,366	1,259	10,989	8,601
Md.	8,278	7,029	68,945	56,389
Mass.	18,697	18,347	162,310	157,022
Mich.	25,074	20,990	255,607	207,950
Minn.	8,753	8,945	102,259	94,936
Miss.	4,427	5,293	27,677	31,710
Mo.	10,300	12,887	95,197	111,740
Mont.	1,403	1,483	12,265	11,866
Neb.	3,584	5,470	27,086	40,462
Nev.	3,134	1,511	25,647	13,446
N.H.	1,253	1,389	9,980	10,941
N.J.	20,753	24,630	192,289	226,069
N.M.	5,221	6,851	34,290	41,115
N.Y.	41,043	40,794	365,895	358,596
N.C.	9,164	11,193	65,001	77,393
N.D.	1,099	1,143	10,847	11,941
Ohio	29,090	29,783	320,177	325,565
Okla.	5,953	8,368	40,310	52,719
Ore.	4,064	4,203	37,778	37,864
Pa.	23,696	25,911	236,179	254,155
R.I.	2,856	2,996	24,453	24,461
S.C.	3,158	5,376	23,945	35,342
S.D.	1,434	1,787	10,662	12,351
Tenn.	7,759	10,780	43,470	59,462
Tex.	46,949	59,833	343,041	405,451
Utah	2,199	2,746	19,690	23,307
Vt.	376	347	3,319	2,780
Va.	11,500	11,969	93,451	97,146
Wash.	6,374	7,815	65,221	72,088
W.Va.	2,415	3,333	21,726	29,109
Wis.	10,788	11,272	109,937	112,778
Wyo.	753	898	7,726	9,056
TOTAL	569,735	616,791	\$4,930,113	\$5,106,564

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart II

PHA Programs By States

NUMBER OF ACTIVE DWELLING UNITS OWNED OR SUPERVISED*

State	Total Program**		Low Rent		War Housing		Defense Housing		Veterans	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Alabama	19,271	21,622	15,891	14,151	3,054	6,460	326	326	---	685
Arizona	4,163	6,481	2,752	2,752	1,111	3,406	300	200	---	123
Arkansas	2,753	3,020	2,753	2,528	---	274	---	---	---	218
California	93,316	115,729	31,660	36,450	55,990	71,001	2,129	1,353	3,537	6,925
Colorado	4,114	4,114	3,784	3,784	---	---	---	---	330	330
Connecticut	20,965	21,501	9,990	10,116	10,177	10,525	500	500	298	360
Delaware	2,151	2,377	760	760	1,391	1,617	---	---	---	---
Florida	17,689	18,067	15,004	14,843	2,402	2,965	160	160	123	99
Georgia	25,285	27,793	22,637	22,507	2,390	4,629	258	258	---	399
Idaho	923	1,197	420	420	---	258	475	491	28	28
Illinois	30,824	31,178	28,788	28,719	1,685	1,901	---	---	351	558
Indiana	8,242	9,060	5,164	5,297	2,357	2,826	190	190	531	747
Iowa	969	1,769	---	---	871	871	---	---	98	898
Kansas	5,928	6,591	---	---	5,343	5,865	585	726	---	---
Kentucky	9,732	9,656	9,262	9,265	249	249	189	110	32	32
Louisiana	14,188	14,286	13,185	13,185	255	255	748	748	---	98
Maine	2,568	2,556	286	86	1,957	2,195	325	275	---	---
Maryland	17,810	19,144	10,441	8,753	7,258	9,971	110	113	---	---
Massachusetts	19,761	19,525	16,957	16,621	2,535	2,535	---	---	269	369
Michigan	23,388	30,315	14,011	13,475	9,287	16,568	90	120	---	152
Minnesota	2,542	2,639	2,514	2,506	---	---	---	---	28	133
Mississippi	5,097	5,406	3,249	3,219	1,847	1,621	---	---	---	565
Missouri	9,914	9,510	8,889	7,685	60	60	809	809	156	956
Montana	697	747	697	697	---	50	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	2,618	3,001	1,778	1,778	840	1,223	---	---	---	---
Nevada	471	1,627	100	100	271	1,427	100	100	---	---
New Hampshire	1,511	1,511	626	626	885	885	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	24,469	25,340	22,553	22,022	1,539	2,875	---	---	372	438
New Mexico	268	455	148	148	100	287	---	---	20	20
New York	54,874	53,519	48,318	45,407	3,215	5,239	---	---	3,341	3,873
North Carolina	12,529	11,594	9,877	9,097	958	1,953	1,676	526	18	18
North Dakota	47	63	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	63
Ohio	31,462	33,268	19,115	17,547	10,575	14,124	750	---	982	1,557
Oklahoma	666	912	434	434	32	184	---	---	200	294
Oregon	2,221	3,409	1,086	1,066	1,135	2,207	---	---	---	136
Pennsylvania	44,018	45,071	31,515	25,599	12,503	19,445	---	---	---	27
Rhode Island	4,935	5,199	4,008	4,008	538	800	300	300	59	91
South Carolina	7,690	7,924	6,005	5,458	1,685	2,466	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	15,792	15,950	15,588	15,384	202	561	---	---	---	---
Texas	31,254	36,026	28,057	27,975	2,569	6,906	366	353	262	792
Utah	2,725	2,979	---	---	2,725	2,979	---	---	---	---
Vermont	323	323	---	---	323	323	---	---	---	---
Virginia	28,663	29,582	9,569	9,554	17,010	17,666	1,896	1,766	188	596
Washington	13,270	19,860	7,023	4,486	5,799	14,498	320	420	128	456
West Virginia	2,146	2,202	2,076	2,076	---	---	---	---	70	126
Wisconsin	3,374	3,431	2,360	1,949	460	828	554	612	---	27
Wyoming	467	795	---	---	467	795	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.	8,460	7,481	6,055	4,596	1,509	1,989	---	---	896	896
Alaska	681	680	325	325	356	355	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	3,133	4,132	1,409	1,409	---	999	---	---	1,724	1,724
Puerto Rico	17,642	17,454	17,642	17,454	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virgin Islands	476	476	476	476	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	658,475	718,547	455,237	436,793	175,915	246,116	13,156	10,456	14,118	24,809

*As of Dec. 31 of each year.

**Includes some miscellaneous units not shown separately.

Source: Public Housing Administration



pressures on congress

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Agents representing the legislative interests of Remington Rand, Inc., the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association were among the nine registrants filing Feb. 16-22 under the federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

CLAY L. COCHRAN, 1303 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Clay L. Cochran registered Feb. 19 as an agent for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. He said in his registration that he is interested in "all legislation affecting the rural electrification program provided for under the REA (Rural Electrification Administration) acts of 1936 as amended including REA administrative and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones."

Cochran also said that he is interested in "legislation furthering the construction of multi-purpose dams, transmissions and related facilities to provide federal hydro-power to rural electric load centers" and in legislation to provide for "surveys and development of water resources."

RICHARD B. BARKER, ROBERT J. BIRD, 306 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Richard B. Barker and Robert J. Bird, attorneys with Ivins, Phillips & Barker, registered Feb. 18 as agents for Remington Rand, Inc., 305 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

The two lawyers said in their registration that they had been retained by Remington Rand "in connection with the revenue revision bill now pending in the (House) Ways and Means Committee." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 60, 221.)

Barker and Bird said that it is "impossible to estimate expenses which will be incurred for telephone, telegram, taxi fare and similar items" and that their "compensation for services will be on a quantum meruit basis."

Barker registered as an agent for the Eastman Kodak Company and the Haloid Company in 1947 and during 1953 he and Bird registered for Eastman.

HENRY BISON, JR., 917 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Henry Bison, Jr., a lawyer, registered Feb. 18 as agent for the National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 81.) Bison said in his registration that he is "employed as counsel on all legal matters affecting (his) client" and said he was re-registering principally to record a change of address. Duration of his employment is indeterminate, he said.

Bison listed his expenses as \$150 a month and his fee for "all legal services" as \$1,000.

CHARLES W. DAVIS, 1 North LaSalle St., Chicago 2, Ill.

Charles W. Davis, an attorney, registered Feb. 17 as an agent for John Stuart, 345 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. Davis said in his registration that he is interested in "provisions of the 1954 revenue revision bill in relation to corporate distributions and adjustments, including corporate liquidations." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 60.)

Davis said that his travel expenses and his fee were based "upon (the) time spent at rates of \$200 per six-hour day."

A. E. WILKINSON, 1511 K St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

A. E. Wilkinson registered Feb. 17 as an agent for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of 616 Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont. Wilkinson said in his registration that he favored "legislation to suspend excise import tax on imported copper."

Wilkinson listed his compensation as \$500 a month and his expenses, including "miscellaneous hotel, travel and meals," at \$500 a month.

JOHN J. LYONS, 3133 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

John J. Lyons registered Feb. 16 as an agent for Patent Equity Association, Inc., 5 Tudor City Place, New York, N.Y. Lyons said that he is "acting as legislative director" for the Association. He described the Association's "nature of business" as being "for the improvement of the patent system."

Lyons said in his registration that he is interested in the passage of HR 3534 and S 2154, bills to authorize the extension of the unexpired term of a patent where an individual owning 50 per cent or more of such patent was performing honorable service in one of the armed services, or was prevented from entering into production under such patent due to government curtailment of use of materials.

He listed his compensation as "\$500 per month including expenses."

JOHN J. SHERIDAN, 2929 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

John J. Sheridan registered Feb. 16 as an agent for Patent Equity Association, Inc., 5 Tudor City Place, New York, N.Y. Sheridan said he is "acting as associate legislative director for employer."

Sheridan said in his application that he is interested in the passage of HR 3534 and S 2154 (see above). He told CQ that the Patent Equity Association, Inc., is composed of individual inventors who believe that patents

patents are contracts between the inventor and the government and that such contracts are the inventor's "fundamental right."

Sheridan also told CQ that he is working on suggested amendments to the bills which he hoped would "overcome certain objections" raised by some Congressmen.

On his registration, he said that he anticipated no expenses and would receive no compensation.

JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 830 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

John A. O'Donnell registered Feb. 16 as an agent for the Philippine Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Maritima, both of Manila, Philippine Islands. O'Donnell said on his registration that he is interested in the passage of S J Res 72, which he described as a measure which would provide "for the rehabilitation of the inter-island commerce of the Republic of the Philippines by authorizing the Department of Commerce to sell certain vessels to the citizens of the Philippines."

O'Donnell said "very little expenses are anticipated" and the amount of his compensation is "to be agreed upon." His legal services, he said, will include "appearances before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House whenever necessary." He also listed "legal advice and lobbying" among the services to be performed for his employers.

O'Donnell registered in 1952 and 1953 for the same two companies.

E. E. WEBSTER, 10 Independence Ave. S. W., Washington, D. C.

E. E. Webster registered Feb. 16 as an agent for the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL) 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. He said on his registration that he is the Brotherhood's state legislative representative.

Webster said he is interested in "HR 356, HR 7840 and S 2930 -- all bills amending the Railroad Retirement Act." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 223.) Webster also said on his registration that he is interested in "all bills affecting railroad employees and labor in general."

Webster registered as an agent for the Brotherhood in 1951 and 1953.

1953 Registration Noted

A. M. LAMPLEY, 10 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C.

A. M. Lampley registered Sept. 14, 1953, as an agent for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (Ind.) 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Lampley said in his registration that he was the Brotherhood's national vice president and legislative representative.

Lampley said he was interested in "all legislation affecting the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and

Enginemen in particular, and railroad workers in general." He listed his salary as \$11,000 a year.

PRESSURE POINTS

CHINA POLICY

Alfred Kohlberg, chairman of the board of the American China Policy Association, said in a Feb. 19 letter to Arthur H. Dean, special United States envoy to the preliminary Korean peace talks, that views on Communist China expressed by Dean in a Feb. 17 letter to Kohlberg represented "a direct reversal of the position attributed to you in the interview in the Providence Journal of Jan. 3."

Dean, in his Feb. 17 letter, said he was not in favor of recognizing Communist China, nor of supporting its admission to the United Nations and relaxing trade embargoes on Red China and North Korea. Dean told news-men Feb. 20 that his position, as stated in the Feb. 17 letter, represented in no way a change in his attitude.

BUTTER

Reacting to the Feb. 15 announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson that effective April 1 government price supports on butter will drop from 90 to 75 per cent of parity, the National Milk Producers Federation said Feb. 15 that the cut "will drop producers back into depression era prices."

However, the American Butter Institute said the same day that the lowering of supports was a step in the right direction toward bringing cheaper butter to the dinner table. Llewellyn Watts, Jr., president of the New York Mercantile Exchange, said Feb. 14 that a "tremendous upsurge in butter purchasing by consumers" may soon get the government "out of the butter business."

FOREIGN OIL IMPORTS

Walter S. Hallanan, president of the Plymouth Oil Company, Feb. 19 told a meeting of the eastern division of the Petroleum Equipment and Suppliers Association that "America must not be made a dumping ground for foreign oil that could destroy a great national industry."

Denouncing what he called "propaganda that America should use foreign oil in time of peace" in order to conserve its own supply for wartime, Hallanan said that this "plausible but unsound" idea was advanced by paid representatives of "Middle East potentates, who have a golden axe to grind in putting out this deceptive propaganda."

NAM ON ANNUAL WAGE

The National Association of Manufacturers, in a Feb. 22 statement opposed plans designed to guarantee annual wages. It said "the most realistic path toward steady work and steady pay is through efforts to stabilize employment rather than through collective bargaining aimed at guarantees."

BRICKER AMENDMENT

The Senate continued consideration of S J Res 1, Sen. John W. Bricker's (R Ohio) proposed Constitutional amendment to curb the President's and Senate's power to make and implement treaties and other international agreements. In three roll-call votes, the Senate: Rejected a recommitment motion, 18-74; rejected Bricker's amendment to the Judiciary Committee substitute, 42-50; and agreed to adjourn over the majority leader's protests, 48-45. (For voting, see chart, page 249; for prior action, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 215-16.)

Feb. 19, with Bricker's new amendment the pending question, the Ohioan and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) led debate on legal aspects of the amendment controversy.

Bricker charged that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had performed a "legal somersault" in his position on international agreements.

Feb. 20, Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) rejected Justice Department suggestions for revisions of his substitute concerning international agreements.

George and Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), criticized Bricker's new amendment, which would require Congressional legislation before an international agreement or treaty could take effect as internal law. The requirement for implementation of treaties could be waived by two-thirds vote of the Senate. George would require implementation only of agreements with internal effects, while Ferguson and the Republican leadership would not require implementation of either treaties or agreements.

FERGUSON AMENDMENT

Feb. 23, Ferguson submitted an amendment to strike out two sections of the Judiciary Committee's version of S J Res 1. One section would give Congress the power to regulate all non-treaty international agreements and would apply the same limitations to agreements as to treaties (CQ Weekly Report, p. 49.) The other section would give Congress the power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

The amendment was co-sponsored by Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Sens. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.). Ferguson said that Bricker had agreed to delete the "regulation" section.

Wiley and Bricker continued to advance legal interpretations of law on treaties and agreements. Bricker contended that the GOP leadership's amendments "do not adequately protect the American people" and need stiffening with his new amendment. He said that "any attempt to sell a watered-down substitute under that label (the Bricker amendment) could only be described as an effort to defeat its fundamental purpose."

Supporting S J Res 1, Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) declared that a "well-organized political-action group" constituting a "fourth branch of government," is "determined to destroy our Constitution and establish a one-party state." He called it a "secret...bureaucratic elite," located it in the State Department, and identified it with such persons as Harry Hopkins, Alger Hiss, Henry Wallace, Owen Lattimore, Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe, and Harold Glasser. Jenner classified as "democratic centralism" the doctrine of "this secret revolutionary corps..."

The Senator said that the United Nations Charter "contains the seeds of power to deprive our States of a republican form of government..."

Knowland asked unanimous consent to limit Feb. 24 debate on the new Bricker amendment to two hours, equally divided between the opposing sides. Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) objected because "the country is greatly benefiting from this great historic debate..."

Feb. 24, although conceding that agreements may affect internal law, Knowland urged that the Senate wait until it finds "a better answer" to the problem than Bricker and George offered.

He said the requirement for implementation of agreements would provide "an opening...as wide as a barn door" for a President to circumvent the treaty process. It might be easier, he said, for a President to achieve his purposes by obtaining a simple majority in each house than by a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Since no broad rule can distinguish between treaties and agreements, he said, he might favor a requirement that both treaties and agreements -- if they would have internal effects -- must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate. However, he conceded that it would be difficult to identify those treaties and agreements which would affect internal law, and that it would be impossible for the Senate to pass upon all agreements.

ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTION

Another alternative, Knowland suggested, might be a simple resolution affirming the sense of the Senate that agreements should not be used in lieu of treaties.

George said that excessive use of agreements in lieu of treaties could be curbed by Senate rejection of any agreement that should have been submitted as a treaty.

Bricker observed that several proposed Constitutional amendments -- including S J Res 2 and H J Res 7, 25, 28, 79 -- would limit the force of executive agreements to the tenure, plus six months, of the President who negotiated them. Ferguson noted that other proposals -- H J Res 12 and 65 -- would provide for approval of treaties by simple majorities in each house of Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 47.)

Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) blocked Knowland's plan for a night session Feb. 24. He moved for adjournment shortly after 6 p.m. and the motion was agreed to, 48-45, by roll-call vote. All Democrats present voted "yea," and were joined by William Langer (R N.D.) and Wayne Morse (I Ore.).

Johnson said Knowland had not told him of his plans for a night session, but had made the announcement Feb. 23 while Johnson was not on the floor. "That is no way to run the Senate..." he commented. "...in a Senate so closely divided...I think we can demonstrate that the parliamentary system will function only if we work in cooperation..." he said.

Johnson also said that the need for night sessions early in the session had not been "thoroughly demonstrated."

Knowland defended his record of cooperation with the Democrats. "If the minority leader intends to take over the control of the Senate," he said, "the minority might just as well take the responsibility for the legislative program..." He explained that he had asked for long hours to permit adjournment by July 31.

Johnson replied: "I do not seek to take control away from anyone."

Knowland told reporters that "there has been a filibuster going on..." perhaps related to a delay in considering Hawaiian statehood. He charged a "slowdown" and said President Eisenhower's program might be "jeopardized." The public, he said, "should know where the responsibility lies..."

Johnson denied trying to take control, and said that "if there is a slowdown, it's a Republican slowdown." According to his figures, Democrats had used less than half the Senate's speaking time during the session. Johnson said he "does not share Mr. Knowland's pessimism" about action on the President's program.

REJECT NEW AMENDMENT

Feb. 25, the Senate rejected Bricker's new amendment, 42-50, by roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 249) Before the vote, Knowland read a memo from Attorney General Brownell's office, criticizing both Bricker's new amendment and the George substitute, which Bricker said Feb. 17 he would support if his amendment should be rejected.

George said: "I would resign my seat before I would let my vote be governed by such an odd attorney general..."

Bricker warned the Senate that rejection of his amendment to S J Res 1 would keep the treaty-curb issue alive in politics for many years.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) prepared an amendment to require approval of non-treaty agreements by two-thirds vote in the Senate. The requirement would apply to agreements with internal effects. Various types of agreements, including those on reciprocal trade would be exempt.

Johnson and Knowland resumed their tiff on the adjournment vote. Johnson denied that the Democrats were engaging in a slowdown or filibuster. He said the "only" issue "is the issue of one-man rule...versus orderly procedure...versus the wishes of the majority of the Senate." He said the Democrats would not object to an agreement to bring remaining issues to a vote.

Knowland replied that he knew there "can't be any one-man rule of this body." He said he could not carry out his responsibilities if night sessions should be banned, and said he might request night sessions Feb. 25 and 26, as well as a Saturday session Feb. 27. He explained that his plans for a night session Feb. 24 were not solid early enough to permit advance notification of Johnson.

By voice vote, the Senate agreed to Ferguson's Feb. 23 amendment to strike out two sections of the Committee version of S J Res 1.

Morse's motion to recommit S J Res 1 was rejected, 18-74, by roll-call vote.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Delete Sections 3 and 4 from Judiciary Committee substitute. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Amendment to Committee substitute. Roll-call vote, 42-50.

LABOR PROBE FUNDS

After an hour of debate, the House Feb. 25 voted to recommit a resolution (H Res 419) which would have given \$100,000 to the Government Operations Subcommittee on Public Accounts for a probe of alleged labor racketeering. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 91, 96; also, see page 259.) The move to recommit was adopted on a 123-84 standing vote.

Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) of the Government Operations group said that Chairman George H. Bender (R Ohio) of the Subcommittee was invading the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Committee and seeking personal publicity in Bender's campaign for the Senate.

Bender and Hoffman were involved in a debate over committee authority this year and last. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 91, 96; also CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 265.)

Ranking Labor committee Democrat Graham A. Barden (N.C.) said Bender was attempting to go beyond the scope of his authority, and invade a field in which Barden's committee was concerned. House minority leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) asserted Bender's request for the money would create a "clear conflict of jurisdiction." Barden moved to recommit to the House Administration Committee, which passes on all Committee funds.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FUNDS

The House voted Feb. 25 to appropriate \$275,000 in new money to finance the operation of its Un-American Activities Committee. The money will be available "until expended." H Res 400, to appropriate the money, was adopted on a 363-1 roll-call vote. Rep. Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) cast the lone "nay" and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) was paired against the resolution. Four Members voted "present." (For voting, see chart, page 250.)

Chairman Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) of the House Administration Committee, which passed on the funds request, told the House the group had voted to cut the original \$300,000 request to \$275,000. The Committee, LeCompte said, had \$25,000 in unexpended funds left over from 1953.

LeCompte said the House had voted \$2,527,500 to the Committee since 1938.

Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) was the only member of the Committee to protest the \$25,000 cut. "This is no time to economize," he said "in investigating subversive activities." The parliamentary situation under which the privileged resolution was offered made amendments to it impossible. "I would (offer to) amend it if I could," said Doyle.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

The House Feb. 23 gave voice vote approval to the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1954 (HR 7996). The measure carried \$25,785,707 in appropriations for various federal departments and agencies, which was \$1,556,909 less than President Eisenhower sought.

The House Appropriations Committee reported the bill Feb. 19 (H Rept. 1214). All its recommendations were approved by the House.

Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas) offered an amendment to provide an additional \$30 million in loan authority for the Farmers' Home Administration. The proposal was rejected on a 19-63 standing vote.

As it was sent to the Senate, the bill provided \$4.8 million for the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement, \$15 million for the Labor Department for unemployment compensation for veterans, \$125,000 for the National Mediation Board, \$5,500,707 for claims and judgments, \$60,000 for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and \$300,000 for the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

In addition, the measure authorized the transfer of \$7,620,500 in Air Force funds to the Coast Guard for construction on three navigational aid (Loran) stations in the Arctic. The bill also provided for an increase to \$100,000 in the amount available to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for travel expenses.

Fiscal 1955 Appropriations

In his budget for fiscal 1955, President Eisenhower asked Congress for appropriations totaling \$47,023,095,464. (This figure is based on Bureau of the Budget computations, which differ in some cases from the way Congress tabulates appropriations. For example, Congress includes in the Post Office Department Appropriation the amount it authorizes the Department to spend from postal revenues. The Budget Bureau does not include this sum in its table of appropriations requests.)

THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS

	1954	Recommended	Proposed for fiscal trans- lation	Total
Appropriations				
Legislative branch	\$6,987,000			\$6,987,000
The Judiciary	39,781,000			39,781,000
Executive Office of the President	5,007,200			5,007,200
Funds appropriated to the President	16,175,000	\$1,175,000,000	\$1,175,000,000	1,181,175,000
Independent offices	8,927,487,400			8,927,487,400
General Services Administration	187,300,000			187,300,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	113,000,000			113,000,000
Department of Agriculture	696,881,813	2,000,000	696,881,813	696,881,813
Department of Commerce	693,707,000			693,707,000
Department of Defense—Military Functions	39,924,000,000	3,500,000,000	33,523,000,000	33,523,000,000
Department of Defense—Civil Functions	469,210,000	8,000,000	474,210,000	474,210,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,266,654,000	200,000,000	1,266,654,000	1,266,654,000
Department of Interior	1,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Department of Justice	177,732,000			177,732,000
Department of Labor	346,055,000	67,100,000	346,055,000	387,755,000
Post Office Department	328,602,000	4,240,000,000	4,240,000,000	48,842,000
Department of State	131,691,960	131,000,000	131,000,000	262,691,960
Treasury Department	878,785,000			878,785,000
District of Columbia (general fund)	14,500,000	16,952,000	16,952,000	31,452,000
Reserve for contingencies		300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total appropriations, excluding refunds of receipts	41,981,300,684	5,181,700,000	47,163,000,684	

* Deduct, proposed postal rate increase.

The House Feb. 18 passed the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill (HR 7893) with \$5,541,400 less than Administration estimates for fiscal 1955.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- Provide an additional \$30 million in loan authority for the Farmers' Home Administration. Standing, 19-63.

SENATE COMMITTEE

The Senate Appropriations Committee Feb. 25 reported the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 7996 - S Rept. 1029) for fiscal 1954 with a money total of \$27,917,616 for various departments and agencies. This was \$2,131,909 more than the House approved.

The Committee recommended that the full appropriations request of \$1,831,909 for the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government be granted. The House approved only \$300,000. The Committee also proposed \$600,000 to cover investigations expenses of the Senate.

In addition, the Senate unit proposed authorizing the transfer of \$8,620,500 for navigational aid stations in the Arctic. This was the full Administration request, \$1 million more than the House voted.

Senate Votes: Bricker Amendment

14. Constitutional Amendment Limiting Treaty Powers (S J Res 1). Amend the Constitution to limit the power of the President and the Senate to make and implement treaties and other international agreements. JOHNSON (D Tex.) motion to adjourn. (Opposing the motion, Majority Leader KNOWLAND (R Calif., said he had planned a night session.) Agreed to, 48-45, Feb. 24. (See story, p. 246.)

15. Constitutional Amendment Limiting Treaty Powers (S J Res 1). BRICKER (R Ohio) amendment to a committee amendment to provide that a treaty or other international agreement shall become effective

16. Constitutional Amendment Limiting Treaty Powers (S J Res 1). MORSE (I Ore.) motion to recommit bill to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected, 18-74, Feb. 25.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	14 15 16			REPUBLICANS			14 15 16			DEMOCRATS			14 15 16			
	YEAS	14	15	16	YEAS	14	15	16	YEAS	14	15	16	YEAS	14	15	16
YEAS	48	42	18		1	29	1		46	13	16		0	32	29	
NAYS	45	50	74		45	17	45									
	14	15	16		14	15	16		14	15	16		14	15	16	
ALABAMA				MAINE				OHIO				OREGON				
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	Payne (R)	N	Y	N	Bricker (R)	N	Y	N	Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Burke (D)	Y	N	N	Morse (I)	Y	N	Y	
ARIZONA				MARYLAND				OKLAHOMA				PENNSYLVANIA				
Goldwater (R)	N	Y	N	Beall (R)	N	Y	N	Kerr (D)	Y	N	N	Duff (R)	N	N	N	
Hayden (D)	Y	N	Y	Butler (R)	N	Y	N	Monroney (D)	Y	X	✓	Martin (R)	N	Y	N	
ARKANSAS				MASSACHUSETTS				RHODE ISLAND				TEXAS				
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	Y	Kennedy (D)	Y	N	Y	Green (D)	Y	N	N	Case (R)	N	Y	N	
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Mundt (R)	N	Y	N	Daniel (D)	Y	N	Y	
CALIFORNIA				MICHIGAN				SOUTH CAROLINA				Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	
Kuchel (R)	N	Y	N	Potter (R)	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				VERMONT				
COLORADO				MINNESOTA				Case (R)	N	Y	N	Aiken (R)	N	N	N	
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Mundt (R)	N	Y	N	Flanders (R)	N	N	N	
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	Thye (R)	N	N	N	WEST VIRGINIA				Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	
CONNECTICUT				MISSISSIPPI				Gore (D)	Y	N	N	Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	
Bush (R)	N	N	N	Eastland (D)	Y	Y	N	Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	Jackson (D)	Y	N	N	
Purtell (R)	N	N	N	Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	WISCONSIN				McCarthy (R)	N	Y	N	
DELAWARE				MISSOURI				Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	Wiles (R)	N	N	Y	
Frear (D)	Y	N	N	Hennings (D)	Y	N	Y	Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	Barrett (R)	N	Y	N	
Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Symington (D)	?	?	?	Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	Hunt (D)	Y	Y	N	
FLORIDA				MONTANA				Lemon (D)	Y	N	N					
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	Mansfield (D)	Y	N	N	LOUISIANA								
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N					
GEORGIA				NEBRASKA				Hoover (D)	Y	N	N					
George (D)	Y	N	N	Butler (R)	N	Y	N	Long (D)	Y	N	Y					
Russell (D)	Y	Y	N	Griswold (R)	N	Y	N	McCrory (D)	Y	N	Y					
IDAHO				NEVADA				Malone (R)	N	Y	N					
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	NEW JERSEY				McCarran (D)	?	✓	X					
Welker (R)	N	Y	N	Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	NEW MEXICO								
ILLINOIS				Smith (R)	N	N	N	Anderson (D)	Y	N	N					
Dirksen (R)	N	Y	N	NEW YORK				Chavez (D)	Y	Y	N					
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	Ives (R)	N	N	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE								
INDIANA				Lehman (D)	Y	N	Y	Bridges (R)	?	?	?					
Capehart (R)	N	Y	N	NEW YORK				Upton (R)	N	N	N					
Jenner (R)	N	Y	N	Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	NEW JERSEY								
IOWA				Smith (R)	N	N	N	Hoover (D)	Y	N	Y					
Gillette (D)	Y	N	Y	NEW MEXICO				Young (R)	N	Y	N					
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	N	Anderson (D)	Y	N	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE								
KANSAS				Chavez (D)	Y	Y	N	Chavez (D)	Y	Y	N					
Carlson (R)	N	N	N	NEW YORK				NEW YORK								
Schoepel (R)	N	Y	N	Ives (R)	N	N	N	Ives (R)	N	N	N					
KENTUCKY				Lehman (D)	Y	N	Y	NEW YORK								
Clements (D)	Y	N	N	NEW YORK				Hoey (D)	Y	N	N					
Cooper (R)	N	N	N	Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	Lemon (D)	Y	N	N					
LOUISIANA				Lemon (D)	Y	N	N	Young (R)	N	Y	N					
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA				NORTH DAKOTA								
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	Langer (R)	Y	Y	N	Langer (R)	Y	Y	N					
				Young (R)	N	Y	N	Young (R)	N	Y	N					

House Vote: Un-American Activities Funds

6. Un-American Activities Committee Funds (H Res 400). Authorize the House Committee on Un-American Activities to expend \$275,000 in new funds (the Committee has a carry-over balance of \$25,000). Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 363-1, Feb. 25. (See story, p. 248)

	TOTAL	6	REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRAT	6
			YEAS	185		
			YEAS	177		
			NAYS	1	NAYS	1
6	6	6			6	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews (D)	Y	5 Patterson (R)	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	12 McCormack (D)
9 Battle (D)	?	AL Sadiak (R)	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	9 Nicholson (R)
1 Boykin (D)	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	11 O'Neill (D)
7 Elliott (D)	Y	AL Warburton (R)	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	3 Philbin (D)
2 Grant (D)	Y	FLORIDA		8 Merrill (R)	Y	5 Rogers (R)
8 Jones (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	9 Wilson (R)	?	13 Wiggleworth (R)
5 Rains (D)	Y	1 Campbell (D)	Y	IOWA		
4 Roberts (D)	Y	7 Haley (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	12 Bennett (R)
6 Selden (D)	Y	5 Herlong (D)	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	8 Bentley (R)
2 Patten (D)	Y	4 Lantaff (D)	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	10 Cederberg (R)
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	8 Matthews (D)	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	6 Clardy (R)
3 Stiles (D)	Y	6 Rogers (D)	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	18 Dondero (R)
1 Gathings (D)	Y	3 Stiles (D)	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	5 Ford (R)
4 Harris (D)	Y	GEORGIA		1 Martin (R)	Y	4 Hoffman (R)
5 Hays (D)	?	10 Brown (D)	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	11 Knox (R)
2 Mills (D)	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	KANSAS		
6 Norrell (D)	Y	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	3 George (R)	Y	2 Meader (R)
3 Trimble (D)	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	5 Hope (R)	?	3 Shafer (R)
7 Allen (R)	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	1 Miller (D)	Y	9 Thompson (R)
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	9 Landrum (D)	?	4 Rees (R)	Y	7 Wolcott (R)
6 Condon (D)	?	7 Lanham (D)	?	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Detroit—Wayne County
2 Engle (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	15 Dingell (D)
10 Gubner (R)	Y	6 Vinson (D)	?	KENTUCKY		
14 Hagen (D)	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	4 Chef (D)	?	16 Lesinski (D)
12 Hunter (R)	Y	1 Plost (D)	Y	3 Robston (R)	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)
11 Johnson (R)	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	17 Oakman (R)
4 Mailliard (R)	Y	25 Bishop (R)	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	3 Shafer (R)
8 Miller (D)	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	2 Natchez (D)	Y	9 Thompson (R)
3 Moss (D)	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	7 Andersen (R)
29 Phillips (R)	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	3 Robison (R)	Y	8 Blatnik (D)
1 Scudder (R)	Y	15 Mason (R)	Y	5 Judi (R)	?	13 O'Brien (D)
5 Shelley (D)	Y	24 Price (D)	Y	4 Brooks (D)	Y	14 Rabaut (D)
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	8 Long (D)	Y	MINNESOTA
28 Utt (R)	?	20 Simpson (R)	Y	6 Morrison (D)	Y	7 Andersen (R)
30 Wilson (R)	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	1 Marshall (D)
9 Younger (R)	Y	18 Valde (R)	Y	7 Thompson (D)	Y	4 McCarthy (D)
Los Angeles County		23 Varsell (R)	Y	3 Willis (D)	Y	2 O'Hara (R)
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Chicago—Cook County		MAINE		9 Hagen (R)
21 Hiestand (R)	?	3 Busbey (R)	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	3 Wier (D)
25 Hillings (R)	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	3 McIntire (R)	Y	MISSISSIPPI
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	2 Nelson (R)	Y	1 Abernethy (D)
19 Hollifield (D)	?	8 Gordon (D)	Y	MARYLAND		6 Colmer (D)
22 Holt (R)	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	2 Devereux (R)	Y	3 Smith (D)
18 Hosmer (R)	?	12 Jonas (R)	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	2 Whitten (D)
16 Jackson (R)	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	7 Friedel (D)	Y	4 Williams (D)
17 King (D)	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	?	5 Winstead (D)
15 McDonough (R)	Y	6 Lipscomb (R)	Y	6 Hyde (R)	Y	MISSOURI
24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	1 Miller (R)	?	5 Bolling (D)
26 Yorty (D)	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	?	5 Small (R)	Y	9 Cannon (D)
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)	?	10 Curtis (R)	?	8 Carnahan (D)
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	6 Cole (R)
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	7 Bowler (D)	Y	2 Boland (D)	Y	2 Curtis (R)
2 Hill (R)	Y	INDIANA		10 Curtis (R)	?	4 Hillelson (R)
1 Rogers (D)	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	3 Sullivan (D)
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer (R)	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	1 Metcalf (D)
3 Cretella (R)	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	1 Heselton (R)	?	NEBRASKA
1 Dodd (D)	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)
4 Morano (R)	Y	5 Crumpacker (R)	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	1 Metcalf (D)
						1 Curtis (R)
						3 Harrison (R)

RECORD VOTESDECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

(Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

	6	6	6	6
2 Hruska (R)	?	10 Kelly (D)	Y	PENNSYLVANIA
4 Miller (R)	Y	9 Keogh (D)	?	21 Fisher (D)
NEVADA		19 Klein (D)	?	3 Gentry (D)
AL Young (R)	Y	4 Latham (R)	Y	13 Kilday (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13 Multer (D)	Y	20 Kilday (D)
2 Cotton (R)	?	16 Powell (D)	?	12 Lucas (D)
1 Merrow (R)	Y	15 Ray (R)	Y	14 Lyle (D)
NEW JERSEY		14 Rooney (D)	Y	19 Mahon (D)
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	1 Patman (D)
3 Auchincloss (R)	✓	NORTH CAROLINA		11 Poage (D)
8 Canfield (R)	?	9 Alexander (D)	?	4 Rayburn (D)
6 Williams (D)	✓	3 Barden (D)	Y	16 Regan (D)
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	1 Booner (D)	Y	18 Rogers (D)
2 Hand (R)	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	6 Teague (D)
14 Hart (D)	Y	5 Chatham (D)	?	8 Thomas (D)
4 Howell (D)	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	9 Thompson (D)
12 Kean (R)	?	8 Deane (D)	Y	10 Thornberry (D)
9 Osmer (R)	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	5 Wilson (D)
10 Rodino (D)	Y	2 Fountain (D)	Y	UTAH
13 Sieminski (D)	✓	10 Jonas (R)	Y	2 Dawson (R)
7 Widnall (R)	Y	11 Jones (D)	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	12 Shuford (D)	Y	VERMONT
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA		AL Prouty (R)
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	VIRGINIA
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	AL Krueger (R)	?	4 Abbott (D)
NEW YORK		OHIO		10 Brothill (R)
3 Becker (R)	Y	14 Ayres (R)	?	3 Gary (D)
37 Cole (R)	?	23 Bender (R)	Y	WISCONSIN
2 Derouant (R)	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	2 Hardy (D)
26 Gamble (R)	?	22 Bolton, F. P. (R)	Y	7 Harrison (D)
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	11 Bolton, O. P. (R)	Y	6 Poff (R)
32 Kearney (R)	?	16 Bow (R)	Y	1 Robeson (D)
38 Keating (R)	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	8 Smith (D)
33 Kilburn (R)	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	5 Tuck (D)
40 Miller (R)	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	9 Wampler (R)
30 O'Brien (D)	?	20 Feighan (D)	Y	WASHINGTON
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	4 Holmes (R)
42 Pillion (R)	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	5 Horan (R)
41 Radwan (R)	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	3 Mack (R)
43 Reed (R)	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	AL Magnuson (D)
35 Riehman (R)	?	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	1 Pelly (R)
28 St. George (R)	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	6 Tolleson (R)
36 Taber (R)	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	2 Westland (R)
31 Taylor (R)	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	WEST VIRGINIA
1 Wainwright (R)	?	3 Schenck (R)	Y	3 Bailey (D)
29 Wharton (R)	Y	1 Scherer (R)	Y	6 Byrd (D)
34 Williams (R)	Y	15 Secret (D)	Y	5 Kee (D)
New York City		12 Vorys (R)	Y	1 Mollohan (D)
5 Bosch (R)	Y	13 Weichel (R)	?	4 Neal (R)
24 Buckley (D)	?	OKLAHOMA		2 Staggers (D)
11 Celler (D)	X	3 Albert (D)	Y	WISCONSIN
17 Coudert (R)	?	1 Belcher (R)	Y	8 Byrnes (R)
7 Delaney (D)	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	2 Davis (R)
23 Dolinger (D)	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	9 Johnson (D)
18 Donovan (D)	Y	4 Sted (D)	Y	5 Kersten (R)
12 Dorn (R)	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	7 Laird (R)
22 Fine (D)	?	OREGON		10 O'Konski (R)
25 Fino (R)	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	1 Smith (R)
8 Heller (D)	?	2 Coon (R)	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	3 Withrow (R)
21 Javits (R)	?	1 Norblad (R)	Y	4 Zablocki (D)
				WYOMING
				AL Dies (D)
				7 Dowdy (D)
				AL Harrison (R)



(FEB. 19 - 25)

committee roundup

Committee Assignments

CORNHUSKER -- Five members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Feb. 23 were appointed by the Committee Chairman to a Special Subcommittee on the SS Cornhusker Mariner, a super cargo vessel which the Maritime Administration ordered scrapped when it was damaged in Korea, but which some Congressmen believe can be repaired. Members of the Subcommittee are Reps. T. A. Thompson (D La.), Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R Conn.), William S. Mailliard (R Calif.), Francis E. Dorn (R N.Y.) and Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D Va.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 98).

Action

WARREN NOMINATION -- The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 12-3 Feb. 24 to approve the nomination of Earl Warren of California as Chief Justice of the United States (CQ Weekly Report, p. 225). Opposed were Democratic Sen. Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), Harley M. Kilgore (W Va.) and James O. Eastland (Miss.).

A subcommittee recommended the nomination to the full Committee Feb. 20.

Prior to approval, on Feb. 19, the subcommittee placed in the public record a 10-point summary of "charges" made against Warren. Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) earlier in the day had told the Senate the charges were assembled from "over 200" objections filed. They alleged that Warren: Was at one time "under the domination and control" of a "notorious liquor lobbyist"; as state attorney general and governor "permitted organized crime" to "establish national headquarters in California"; as governor "willfully protected corruption"; "lacked sufficient judicial experience"; has a "100 per cent record of following the Marxist line"; is "biased toward the AFL labor monopoly"; "owned and operated an 'escrow' racket"; "knowingly appointed dishonest judges;" was undeserving on other counts.

The insertion of the charges in the public record brought criticism. Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), whom Warren appointed to the Senate in 1945, said it was the "most shocking event ... in my years in the Senate." Vice President Nixon, who also received a Senate appointment from Warren late in 1950 after Nixon was elected for a term starting in 1951, described the charges as "completely fantastic and patently false." President Eisenhower said Feb. 20 that Warren was "one of the finest public servants this country has ever produced."

One of the five subcommittee members, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), said the charges were "the biggest lot of tommyrot ever brought before a Senate committee." Eastland called them a "lot of rubbish."

Langer insisted it was the "public's business." But the subcommittee voted to go into executive session.

In his Feb. 19 Senate speech, Langer said he "resented" remarks that the Committee was acting slowly on the Warren nomination. Langer said his group had considered "hundreds of bills" and "reported for confirmation 133 nominations." Calling his statement a "question of personal privilege," Langer said the Judiciary Committee handles "approximately one-half" of all Senate bills, and that he thought the Committee was "getting along very nicely."

Several Senators, including Herman Welker (R Idaho) rose to say they had complete faith in Langer to do a hard job fairly. Next day, when the subcommittee reported the nomination to the full Committee, Langer said the vote was not unanimous. Welker, informed of this, said the vote was unanimous. "I know what I'm talking about," he said.

At the Feb. 20 subcommittee meeting, William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, said several of the 10 charges were made by Roderick J. Wilson, whom Rogers said, was a "fugitive from justice." Rogers said Wilson's charges were sent by letter to Burr McCloskey, Jr., Detroit, who presented them to the subcommittee.

Warren Olney, III, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, also at the hearing, said McCloskey has a long record of association with various right-and left-wing groups. At present, Olney said, McCloskey was organizing director of the American Rally, formed to promote the 1952 Presidential candidacy of Brigadier Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge (ret.). Holdridge resigned from the Rally Nov. 5, 1952, because he said, the organization was devoted to Marxian principles.

Former Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md.) Feb. 23 released the text of an American Bar Association letter to Langer declaring the ABA regarded Warren as one of the "foremost foes of communism." O'Conor said the letter, written Feb. 19, was in answer to charges by Wilson. O'Conor is chairman of the ABA's committee on Communist tactics, strategy and objectives.

Before approval Feb. 24, the full Committee heard Wilson and McCloskey in closed session. Wilson was placed in custody by Washington police, who were informed by San Francisco police a warrant had been issued for Wilson in connection with a subornation of perjury charge. But a District municipal judge said there was insufficient evidence on which to hold Wilson.

Accompanying Wilson and McCloskey were: The Rev. A. R. Mueller, who "heads my own philosophical foundation" in California, and is backing Wilson as a Democratic candidate for governor; Paul C. Fisher, Chicago pen manufacturer, seeking the Independent Republican nomination for Congress from the Ninth Illinois District; Ruben Israelian, Washington representative for the American Rally.

TAX REVISION -- The House Ways and Means Committee continued drafting a general revenue revision bill for 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 221)

FEB. 19 --

The House unit amended its previously approved proposal to reduce taxes on stock dividends. Originally, the group recommended a plan to allow percentage deductions on dividend income of individuals at the rate of five per cent the first year, 10 per cent the second year, and 15 per cent in subsequent years. The new provision would eliminate the 15 per cent dividend credit, and allow only a 10 per cent credit against taxes in 1956 and subsequent years. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 60). It was estimated the change would reduce tax savings for stockholders from about \$1.2 billion a year to \$850 million annually.

FEB. 23 --

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) proposed cutting all excise tax rates now above 10 per cent to that level, except for excise taxes on liquor and tobacco. Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) ruled the motion out of order. Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) asked for reconsideration of a previously defeated motion to increase individual income tax exemptions by \$100 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 91). No action was taken on the Cooper request.

FEB. 24 --

The Committee approved a provision to revise the system of declaring estimated taxes to exclude one million of the five million persons now required to file advance estimates of income and to make advance quarterly tax payments.

Under present law, the requirement applies to those subject to withholding taxes whose wage-income is \$4,500 or more after personal exemption deductions or who make more than \$100 not subject to withholding taxes. Under the proposed system, single persons expecting to gross more than \$5,000 in income, or married couples filing joint returns and making more than \$10,000 would be required to make the advance quarterly tax payments.

The group also proposed requiring corporations with a tax bill of more than \$50,000 to make advance estimates of their income, and to pay five per cent of their 1955 taxes in two quarterly payments in 1955. These advance tax payments would increase by five per cent each year until they reach 25 per cent. The full program would take effect in 1960.

FEB. 25 --

Agreement was reached on a plan to allow all tax returns to be reported in round dollar figures--without the cents.

The Committee also agreed to: Ease certain penalties and interest payments in some tax evasion cases; increase by 50 per cent -- to a total of 30 per cent of income instead of 20 per cent -- the maximum individual deductions for charitable contributions, if the additional 10 per cent is for churches, hospitals and/or schools only; limit to persons over 65 only a previously-approved plan

exempting up to \$1,200 of income for all retired persons, regardless of age (the maximum saving to a retired person would be \$240). Reed estimated the last revision would bring a revenue loss from the retirement proposal down to \$125 million a year.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said Feb. 25 the Administration is "vigorously" opposed to a "blanket increase in exemptions" that would "throw us back into substantial deficit financing."

Democratic Sens. Walter F. George (Ga.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) and J. Allen Frear (Del.), all members of the Senate Finance Committee, Feb. 19 introduced S 2983 to boost the individual income tax exemption from \$600 to \$800 for the 1954 tax year, and to \$1,000 in subsequent years. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) wrote to President Eisenhower Feb. 21 urging support for an immediate \$200 increase in the exemption, and selective cuts in excise taxes to "prevent the recession from deepening into a depression."

STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE -- The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 25 reported (H Rept. 1242) the State-Justice-Commerce Departments Appropriation bill (HR 8067) for fiscal 1955 with a recommended fund total 12.5 per cent below Eisenhower Administration requests.

The Committee recommended appropriations totaling \$1,146,988,000 for the three Departments and the U.S. Information Agency. President Eisenhower's budget estimates totaled \$1,313,920,960. Congress appropriated \$1,325,082,601 for the Departments and Agency for fiscal 1954.

Breakdown of what the Administration sought and what the House group recommended, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954.

	<u>Eisenhower</u>	<u>Committee</u>
State	\$116,191,960	\$108,410,000
Justice	177,732,000	176,542,000
Commerce	930,997,000	786,222,000
U.S. Information		
Agency	89,000,000	75,814,000
Total	\$1,313,920,960	\$1,146,988,000

The Commerce Department allotted \$144,775,000 less than budget estimates for fiscal 1955, bore most of the recommended \$166,932,960 reduction.

The House unit recommended the \$78,282,000 requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This was \$1,282,000 more than was appropriated for the FBI in fiscal 1954. The full request of \$39 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service also was recommended.

Other recommendations in the Committee bill included \$28,250,000 for the State Department for contributions to international organizations; \$28,860,000 for the Justice Department for the Federal Prison System; \$103,750,000 for the Commerce Department's Civil Aeronautics Administration; \$71,360,000 for maritime activities; and \$500 million for federal-aid highways.

which was \$55 million less than requested, but \$25 million more than was appropriated last year.

The Administration sought \$650,000 for Census Bureau special surveys of manufactures and other businesses, and \$3.5 million for a sample census of agriculture. The Committee included no money for either of these items.

POSTAL RATES -- A bill (HR 6052) raising postal rates \$240 million was reported to the House Feb. 25 by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept. 1252). It had been approved by the group Feb. 5 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 185-6).

Eight of the 25 Committee members -- one Republican and seven Democrats -- signed a minority report particularly criticizing the proposed four-cent rate for out-of-town letters. They called it "an unconscionable burden, in the nature of a tax." Minority signers were: H. R. Gross (R Iowa) and Democrats John E. Moss, Jr. (Calif.), James C. Davis (Ga.), George M. Rhodes (Pa.), John Jarman (Okla.), John Dowdy (Tex.), Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.) and William M. Tuck (Va.).

The majority report said the Post Office Department needed the additional revenue to offset its heavy deficit. It called a four-cent letter rate a bargain and said the increase to seven cents in air mail rates was justified by the speed of the service.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The House Education and Labor Committee held its first closed-door session Feb. 24 on "marking up" the Taft-Hartley labor law. Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) said it probably would take several weeks to complete consideration of amendments to the law.

The first action was a defeat, by a 9-14 vote, of a motion to make non-profit hospitals subject to the law. It was not one of the 14 amendments proposed by President Eisenhower Jan. 11 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 68).

McConnell said he favored a mandatory strike vote, as proposed by the President, (CQ Weekly Report, p. 68), but wanted it conducted by local rather than federal officials, and before rather than after a strike begins.

On Feb. 25 the Committee voted, 19-6, to approve one Presidential recommendation -- that labor unions not be held responsible for acts of individual members solely on the grounds of membership in the union.

ALASKA STATEHOOD -- The Alaska statehood bill (S 50) was reported to the Senate Feb. 24 by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) said the Committee's report on the amended bill (S Rept. 1028) was not yet completed but would be submitted before debate on the Hawaiian statehood bill (S 49) begins (CQ Weekly Report, p. 162). The Hawaii measure is scheduled for Senate action after the Bricker treaty resolution (S J Res 1) is disposed of (see page 246).

Final Committee action on the Alaska bill came after the group had approved language to permit the new state, in selecting 103 million acres for its own, to include

existing coal reservations as well as land under oil or gas leases.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY -- The Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 25 agreed to report favorably a House-approved bill (HR 5337) to establish a U. S. Air Force Academy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 224.)

The Committee recommended several amendments. One would require the Secretary of the Air Force to select a site for the Academy from among the first three recommended by a five-man advisory commission, or to explain his reasons to the Armed Services Committee if he did not choose one of the three. If the advisory group unanimously agreed on a site, the Secretary would have to accept its choice under the Committee amendment. As it was passed by the House, HR 5337 provided only that the commission advise Talbott, but left the final choice to him (CQ Weekly Report, p. 86).

Another Senate Committee amendment would place a limit of \$126 million on the total appropriation for the project, spread over a five-year period. The House voted \$26 million as a starter.

A third amendment would permit up to 12.5 per cent of the graduates of the Academy, West Point or Annapolis to transfer to other services.

The Committee concluded public hearings Feb. 19, when Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott testified.

CIVIL DEFENSE -- A House Armed Services Subcommittee, Feb. 23 approved for reporting to the full Committee a bill (HR 7308) to extend indefinitely the defense administrator's broad emergency powers during a civil defense crisis.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson testified before the Subcommittee that guided missiles have been overplayed as defense weapons. Peterson said that even with "wonder weapons," some enemy planes could still get through in an attack on the U.S.

New Hearings

FAIR EMPLOYMENT -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Civil Rights began hearings Feb. 23 on a bill (S 692) to set up a federal commission that could, if necessary, enforce its orders against discrimination by employers or labor unions.

Subcommittee Chairman Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), co-sponsor with 17 other Senators of S 692, said the bill contained a "minimum of enforcement provisions" which would be used only to counter "open defiance on the part of a violator."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a letter to the Committee which, he said, had been cleared with the Budget Bureau, endorsed the bill. "I particularly agree with its emphasis on the use of the processes of education, persuasion, conciliation and mediation, and its provisions for utilization of state and local agencies," Mitchell wrote.

Frank M. Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America, supported the bill. He said RCA had practiced non-discrimination since its founding in 1919 and found that the abilities of Negroes and other minorities equaled those of any other workers.

Endorsement of the measure also came from Elmer W. Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights and Albert Arent of the National Community Relations Council, speaking for some 30 Jewish groups.

On Feb. 24 three Democrats -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), and Reps. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (N.Y.) and Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N.Y.), urged approval of the bill. Roosevelt said discrimination in employment amounted to a "squandering of manpower resources."

Favorable testimony also came from Meier Steinbrink of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League, A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), Thelma Babbitt, for the American Friends Service Committee, and Mrs. Maurice Freedlander of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Additional support for S 692 was registered Feb. 25 by: Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.); Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.); Dr. Eugene C. Blake of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian church; and Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

RENEGOTIATION -- The Senate Finance Committee Feb. 25 resumed for one day hearings on a bill (HR 6287) to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for one year, to Dec. 31, 1954. The bill was reported to the Senate (S Rept. 643) July 25, 1953, but it was not called to the floor.

The Committee met to hear objections by the Renegotiation Board to Committee amendments recommended in S Rept. 643. Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) said the bill may be recalled for revision in Committee, or the Committee may sponsor amendments on the floor.

Board Chairman George C. McConaughay objected to an amendment which would exempt "standard commercial articles" from renegotiation in most cases, but supported an amendment which would raise the minimum level for renegotiation from \$250,000 to \$500,000. In a statement filed with the Committee, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said the bill would "repose too great responsibility in the Renegotiation Board..."

President Eisenhower requested extension of the Act in his State of the Union message Jan. 7. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 42.) The House passed its version of HR 6287 July 22, 1953.

CCC BORROWING -- The House Banking and Currency Committee Feb. 25 began hearings on a bill (HR 7339) to increase the Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing power from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8.5 billion, as asked by President Eisenhower Jan. 11. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 67, 177.)

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the Committee that CCC's obligations had increased by \$2.5 billion during the last five months of 1953. He reported on surpluses of farm commodities under federal control, as he had Feb. 24 in a New York speech.

Benson predicted that costs of the price-support program would "continue high" for two or three years even if flexible (or sliding-scale) supports should be instituted.

Under secretary True D. Morse testified that CCC lost \$1.2 billion on price-supports between 1933 and 1953, exclusive of interest and operating costs.

WOOL SUPPORTS -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Feb. 19 held and concluded hearings on a bill (S 2911) embodying the President's plan for incentive payments to wool producers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 67, 194)

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ross Rizley supported the program. He said spokesmen for wool producers in every major production state except Idaho favored the plan under which domestic wool would be sold in open competition with imported wool, and wool growers would receive direct payments to make up the difference between the average market price and an amount designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a fair return.

Also testifying in support of the incentive payment plan were James H. Lemmon, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; Clinton M. Hester, speaking for the Boston Wool Trade Association; John A. Baker, spokesman for the National Farmers Union; and Ray W. Willoughby, president of the National Wool Growers Association.

DULLES REPORT -- The House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees, in closed sessions, heard Secretary of State John Foster Dulles report on the Berlin Big Four conference and the proposed Geneva conference. (See page 262.)

He assured the House members Feb. 23 that at Geneva, the U.S. would only talk to Red China on Korea and Indo-China. "In no case," reported Chairman Robert B. Chipley (R Ill.) would the U.S. "recognize Red China."

Before the Senate Committee Feb. 24, Dulles said the Geneva meeting may produce "results," reported Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.). Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said that Dulles told the group the U.S. had no "plan of operation" if the French should withdraw from Indo-China.

Wiley also said that Dulles expected "further progress" in talks with Russian leaders on President Eisenhower's plan for the international pooling of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 45, 63.)

ARMS TRADE -- An ad hoc subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee held a hearing Feb. 25 on a bill (HR 6344) to control the exportation and importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

John C. Elliott, Director, State Department Office of Munitions Control, said American military small arms, sold in quantities abroad as surplus, are being shipped back to compete for the sportsmen's market. He said the business amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The pending legislation would give the Secretary of State authority to refuse import licenses for these arms, he said.

W. R. Scott, Bridgeport, Conn., export manager, Remington Arms Co., and Col. C. K. Moffatt, chief of Economic Defense Measures for the Secretary of Defense, also supported the measure. Moffatt recommended specific controls on the export of plans and blueprints for weapons.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), author of the bill is Chairman of the Subcommittee.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee began hearings Feb. 23 on a bill (S 2665) to amend the Classification Act of 1949 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.

Witnesses testifying Feb. 23 in support of S 2665 included William C. Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers; Leo E. George, president, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; E. W. McCabe, National Association of Internal Revenue Employees, and James A. Campbell, president, American Federation of Government Employees.

Supporting the bill in testimony Feb. 24 were Jesse V. Horton, vice president, National Association of Postal Supervisors; George D. Riley, AFL Legislative Committee; Harold McAvoy, president, National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service, Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers; Thomas C. Gibney, president, U.S. Immigration-Naturalization Officers Association; W. L. Dutton, executive officer, Organization of Professional Employees, Agriculture Department; Russell Stephens, president, American Federation of Technical Engineers; William P. Kern, legislative committee, National Association of Postmasters; George L. Warfel, president, National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, and John J. Murphy, president, U.S. Customs Inspectors Association, Port of New York.

On Feb. 25 the group received from Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, a nine-point program to increase wages and benefits for federal employees. The plan had received the endorsement of President Eisenhower (see page 267).

Young said the Administration opposes across-the-board increases which in the past "have tended to compound existing inequities." He called on Congress to correct pay inequities.

The President's proposal, which Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.) said the Committee would consider as

possible amendments to S 2665, included the following points: Reclassification of the 500,000 postal jobs; re-adjustment of salary inequities under the Classification Act; voluntary contributory life insurance, and health and hospitalization plans; unemployment insurance; coordination of Civil Service and Social Security retirement plans; transfer of some 67,000 labor and mechanical jobs to agency wage boards for salary-fixing purposes; repeal of the Whitten rider (CQ Almanac, Vol VIII, 1952, p. 117; Vol VI, 1950, pp. 130, 134, 137), and improvements in federal personnel administration.

Continued Hearings

REDS IN ARMY -- Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Feb. 19 ejected both the Army's chief counsel and the commandant of Camp Kilmer, N. J. from a closed-door New York hearing as to why a former Army major was not held for court-martial as what McCarthy called a "Fifth Amendment Communist."

Counsel John G. Adams and Brigadier Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker were asked by McCarthy to explain why former Major Irvin Peress, a dentist, was promoted from captain to major and given an honorable discharge, even though Peress refused to answer certain questions before the McCarthy Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.)

Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens had announced Feb. 18 that any reserve officer who refused to answer questions on loyalty "when properly asked" would be discharged under "conditions other than honorable." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 235.) But, Stevens added, it was "impractical" to take action against Peress, who had been discharged Feb. 20.

McCarthy, wanting to know why, was angered Feb. 19 when Zwicker and Adams refused to tell him. Peress was discharged from Camp Kilmer. McCarthy said he would give the Army 24 hours to produce the names of all those responsible for the Peress promotion and discharge. The Chairman said Zwicker testified the facts about Peress were known by Zwicker and the Army for "a long time."

Zwicker, on his part, said McCarthy "twisted" the testimony so that "(McCarthy's) version of what I said is absolutely not a truthful one."

The 24-hour deadline passed Feb. 20, and Army spokesmen said they would stand on the Stevens announcement of Feb. 18 saying action against Peress was "impractical." Stevens Feb. 20 announced a set of rules which he said would prevent any further such cases. The rules defined a "security risk" as, among other things, a person who pleads protection of the Fifth Amendment or Article 31 of the military Code of Justice.

FEB. 22 --

McCarthy released a transcript of the Zwicker testimony, and Zwicker sent Stevens a "sworn" account of the hearing. Stevens issued a statement directing Zwicker not to appear before the McCarthy group in New York Feb. 23, as scheduled. Stevens said he was "unwilling to have

so fine an officer ... run the risk of further abuse." The Secretary offered to testify himself, but the "morale" of the armed forces was "too important" to be weakened by "unfair attacks." (McCarthy announced Stevens would testify Feb. 25.)

In reply, McCarthy stated the Peress action was "stupidity at best and treason at worst." The Chairman declared that those who committed it are "now being officially shielded by order of the Secretary of the Army." The transcript revealed that McCarthy had said Zwicker was "unfit to wear (the Army) uniform."

(The Stevens action in refusing to allow Zwicker to testify has at least one precedent in the Eisenhower Administration. In 1953, Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, refused to allow McCarthy to call a CIA officer to testify. CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 340.)

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.), whose Congressional District embraces Kilmer, called Zwicker an "outstanding" officer, and congratulated Stevens for his "firm stand."

FEB. 23 --

The Subcommittee returned to Washington. McCarthy announced he would expose the case of "an alleged Communist working in the Army Signal Corps as of today" so that Stevens would have a "true picture" of his Department.

Mrs. Mary S. Markward, former FBI under-cover agent, testified that she knew a Mrs. Annie Lee Moss as a dues-paying, card-carrying Communist during World War II. McCarthy said that, according to information available to the Subcommittee, Mrs. Moss was now working in the Signal Corps code room, "handling top secret messages." McCarthy asserted that Mrs. Markward's testimony had been "confirmed in every detail" by other "FBI agents."

The Army said Mrs. Moss had: "Never had access to codes ... or code rooms"; been transferred to an "unclassified position" as a result of the Army's own investigation; been on sick leave since Feb. 6; a grade four Civil Service position at \$3,335 a year.

FEB 24 --

McCarthy announced that a husband and wife, subpoenaed as "hostile witnesses," had agreed to "break with the Party," and that he sent them to the FBI to tell their story.

McCarthy then told George E. C. Hayes, attorney for Mrs. Moss, that the Subcommittee had "clearly" established Mrs. Moss as a Party member. McCarthy told Hayes he didn't "look like the typical kind of Communist lawyer."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) objected to the "implication" that Hayes was a Communist. McCarthy said Jackson had absented himself from hearings for a long time (CQ Weekly Report, p. 130) and didn't know how "Communist attorneys" acted.

"Go ahead, Mr. Jackson and protect Communist attorneys if you like," McCarthy said.

"I think that is uncalled for," replied Jackson.

Mrs. Charlotte Oram declined to answer most of the questions about her own alleged Communist connections, or whether she knew Mrs. Moss. When McCarthy asked if she, Mrs. Oram, were a top "Communist functionary," she replied: "Of course that's not true. It's fantastic."

Miss Ballie Peek invoked the Fifth Amendment, declining to answer questions about whether she was a Communist or had any possible association with Mrs. Moss.

STEVENS-McCARTHY AGREEMENT

The Stevens testimony, slated for Feb. 25, was cancelled Feb. 24 after he and McCarthy came to an agreement after a two-hour conference in the Capitol office of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen's (R Ill.) Senate Republican Campaign Committee. Also present were Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.). Dirksen, Mundt and Potter are the other three GOP members of the Subcommittee. Two Democratic members of the Subcommittee -- John L. McClellan (Ark.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) -- were not present, although they were in Washington.

The agreement stated that:

Stevens would give McCarthy the names of those playing a part in giving an honorable discharge to Peress McCarthy has a right to question Zwicker or other Army officers

There is "complete accord" between the Army and the Subcommittee that Communism and Communists must be "rooted out" of the armed services wherever possible.

Stevens said he had "every reason to believe" Army personnel would not be "abused" by the Subcommittee. He added that he did not consider himself a "person that capitulates or retreats" in response to reporters' questions.

Mundt said the conference had resulted from "spontaneous combustion," and that Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) had nothing to do with its arrangement.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower received his first knowledge of the agreement from a news ticker report, and added the President had "no comment" at that time.

Feb. 25 Sen. Dirksen said he, McCarthy and the other Subcommittee Republicans would issue a statement supplementing the "memorandum of understanding" reached with Stevens. Later Dirksen announced that efforts to produce the supplement had collapsed because of disagreement over "a word here and a word there" in the attempt to reach an agreement between Stevens and McCarthy.

McCarthy told reporters that "As far as I am concerned, the incident is closed."

Shortly after Dirksen's announcement that he would have no statement, Stevens read a prepared statement at a White House Press conference.

Referring to the memorandum of understanding, he said that "I wish at this time to make certain things clear. I did not at that meeting and had not receded at any time from any of the principles upon which I stand . . . I shall never accede to the abuse of Army personnel under any circumstances, including committee hearings. I shall never accede to their being browbeaten or humiliated . . . From assurances I have received from members of the Subcommittee I am confident that they will not permit such conditions to develop in the future. In the light of those assurances, although I did not propose the cancellation of the hearings (at which he had been scheduled to appear Feb. 25), I acceded to it. If it had not been for those assurances, I would never have entered into any agreement whatsoever . . . "

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty then said he wanted to make an announcement "on behalf of the President": He said: "He (Mr. Eisenhower) has seen the statement. He approves and endorses it 100 per cent."

Deputy Secretary of Defense Roger M. Kyes read a brief statement saying the one issued by Stevens had the "full approval of the Office of the Secretary of Defense."

The Stevens statement brought a response from Sen. McCarthy. He called "completely false" Stevens' declaration that Stevens had received assurances Army personnel would not be "browbeaten or humiliated" at future hearings before the McCarthy Subcommittee.

"Absolutely no concession was made that any witness was abused" in the past, McCarthy said.

DEFENSE PLANT REDS -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Feb. 19 reopened a hearing into alleged Communist infiltration of defense plants. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 94.) The hearing, in Albany, N. Y., concerned alleged infiltration of the General Electric Company plant at Schenectady.

Jean Arsenault, former Daily Worker reporter, testified he was a member of a 15-member Communist cell at the Schenectady plant. Arsenault said he was a Communist from 1949-1953, and he identified six persons in the hearing room as fellow cell-members. He said all were members of local 301, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.), which claims to represent 20,000 of the 40,000 Schenectady GE workers.

One of the six, Arthur Owens, said he would call Arsenault a "damnable liar" if they were not appearing before this "Fascist committee." All six invoked the Fifth Amendment.

The other five were identified by Arsenault as: Sidney Friedlander, Robert P. Northrop, Emmanuel Fernandez, Gordon Belgrave, Joseph Gebhardt.

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said it was "shocking" to find "six Fifth Amendment Communists working in a defense plant." A. C. Stevens, GE manager of public relations, said "none of the (six) worked on classified (secret) government work."

Feb. 20 Felix A. Inslerman testified that it was he who photographed State Department documents (the "pumpkin papers") for the Whittaker Chambers spy ring in "late 1937." Inslerman said that a man he knew as "Bob" and said he later believed to be Chambers, brought documents to Inslerman's Baltimore home for photographing. Inslerman testified he returned the papers and the photographs to "Bob" in Washington.

Two men who invoked the Fifth Amendment on Feb. 19 were ejected from the hearing Feb. 20 when they sought a chance to testify. They were Friedlander and Belgrave, both of whom said McCarthy was "afraid" to take their testimony. Belgrave shouted: "It's a frame-up."

REDS IN LABOR UNIONS -- Witnesses before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Feb. 19 urged Congress to enact legislation aimed at ridding defense and other industries of Communist-dominated labor unions. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 225.)

Ellery Stone, president, American Cable and Radio Corporation, and William W. Miller, vice president, Stewart-Warner Corporation, charged that the non-Communist affidavit required of union officers under the Taft-Hartley labor law has proved ineffective. The Subcommittee is studying a bill (S 1606) to erase the non-Communist affidavit from the Taft-Hartley law and turn over to the Subversive Activities Control Board the task of identifying Communist-led unions.

Stone said his Company handled important defense messages on its overseas communications network, but in the past has been forced by the National Labor Relations Board to deal with the American Communications Association (Ind.), which has been accused of being Communist-dominated. Stone said the "central weakness" of the law was that it "merely requires an official to state he is not a Communist as of the very moment he signs an affidavit." He supported the general principles involved in S 1606.

Miller also supported the proposal, saying his experience had proved the law "inadequate to protect employees and companies from Communist-dominated unions."

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- The House Un-American Activities Committee Feb. 23 questioned Mrs. Victoria Stone, New York jeweler, about her alleged activities in connection with Soviet espionage in the mid-1940's.

Mrs. Stone said she was not now, and never had been, a member of the Communist Party, but refused to answer more than 60 other questions because "the Committee intends to incriminate and degrade me." Among the questions she refused to answer were: Whether she transmitted documents to espionage agents or

Communists; whether her jewelry store was used as a "front" or meeting place for Soviet agents.

Mrs. Stone told the Committee she had testified before the group in 1948, as well as before a grand jury, without claiming Constitutional protection. "And still it goes on," she said. "I have definitely denied (Communist association) time and time again, and I refuse to answer again" (see page 248).

COFFEE REGULATION -- The House Agriculture Committee Feb. 23 concluded hearings on bills (HR 7735 and S 1386), to place coffee trading under regulations of the Commodity Exchange Act. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 224).

Claud L. Horn, chief of the Agriculture Department's Sugar and Tropical Products Analysis Branch, painted a gloomy picture of the coffee outlook.

He estimated increased U.S. consumption, and said the world's production of exportable coffee has declined, as have world carryovers. Horn said, "It looks like additional acreage would be the answer to the problem." He also pointed to a need for greater modernization of equipment and methods in the production of coffee.

HATCH ACT -- Testifying before the House Administration Subcommittee on Elections Feb. 24, Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission opposed enactment of a bill (HR 1418) which would amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the government to engage in political activity. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 222)

Young said there are about 300,000 federal employees not under Civil Service but subject to the Hatch Act provisions barring political activity. He added that there is no provision for enforcement of the Act as it applies to federal employees not in the Civil Service system and declared that a uniform interpretation of the law should apply "across the board to all federal employees."

FOREIGN TRAVEL -- The House Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy Feb. 24 resumed consideration of H J Res 350 to promote U.S. foreign policy by fostering international travel and the exchange of persons.

Paul Reiber, assistant to the general counsel of the Air Transport Association, advocated creation of a Travel Commission as proposed in the resolution, to promote international travel. "Much of the discussion of our trade problem has recognized the need for increasing imports," he said, "but the import value of travel expenditures has not been properly recognized. The result has been that the steps which should be taken to stimulate travel have not been adequately emphasized. Moving people to the goods they may buy may sound so unusual that it becomes a part of the job of travel to emphasize the significance of this type of import. This is a job the Commission could do."

Wallace J. Campbell, director of the Washington office of the Cooperative League of the USA, and president of the American Travel Association, supported the

resolution. The Cooperative League, he said, feels that "an opportunity to visit other countries throughout the world provides a broadening experience which makes better American citizens and creates greater understanding of America's role in foreign policy." He advocated a program which would encourage savings plans to provide funds for travel, low-cost transportation and overseas accommodations, and travel organizations owned and operated by non-profit groups to encourage travel.

Somerset R. Waters of the American Magazine and Magazine Publishers Association also testified in favor of the resolution.

He said U.S. tourist spending puts more dollars in foreign trade channels than any other single commercial item except coffee. Tourist trade could more than double the estimated \$1 billion spent by tourists in 1953, he said. His organization recommended favorable Congressional action on the Department of Commerce request for \$78,000 to set up a Small Travel Office and expressed interest in measures to encourage people from foreign countries to visit the United States on their own initiative, without government sponsorship.

Others testifying were W. J. McGrath, executive vice president, American Society of Travel Agents; Prof. Harold Kellar, department of business administration, City College of New York, and Mrs. Laura Waters and Culver Chamberlain of the Waters Travel Service, Inc.

Reports, Recommendations

LABOR "RACKETEERING" -- A subcommittee of the House Government Operations and the House Education and Labor Committees Feb. 19 released a special report accusing the Teamsters Union in Detroit of "racketeering, extortion and gangsterism." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1253, p. 265).

The Subcommittee which had investigated labor conditions in Detroit last June, said the Detroit local (No. 985) through its president, William E. Bufalino, was the "principal offender" in a "wicked conspiracy" to extort "millions of dollars" from workers, businessmen and the federal government.

It said car wash companies and establishments operating juke boxes and coin vending machines had been bombed during a union campaign to enforce a monopoly in those fields.

The Subcommittee recommended that James R. Hoffa, described as "teamster boss" in Detroit, be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about his financial interests.

SECURITY COUNCIL VETO -- The Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter in a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 19 said that before Americans take a position with respect to abolishing or limiting the veto in the United Nations Security Council, "they must answer some hard questions." The report, signed by Committee Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), said the problem involves questions of UN use of American Armed Forces without our

consent; admission of new members to the UN, and international control of atomic energy.

SPAIN NATO STATUS -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) Feb. 20 reported to the Senate Appropriations Committee on a recent visit to Spain and French Morocco. He urged that the State Department "dedicate its every effort" to have Spain admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He charged France and Great Britain are "shortsighted" in opposing admission of Spain to NATO.

Appropriations

STATE DEPT. FUNDS -- The Subcommittee on Departments of State, Justice and Commerce of the House Appropriations Committee Feb. 23 made public January testimony on funds for the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency.

Donald B. Lourie, Undersecretary for administration, reported the State Department reduced its payroll by 5,476 employees last year, a 21 per cent cut which necessitated closing 20 consulates throughout the world. W. Park Armstrong, Jr., Special Assistant for Intelligence, said the reduction in force cut the number of intelligence analysts covering the Soviet Union by nearly one-fourth and those studying Eastern Europe and the Far East by one-third. He added, "The Department and the Government as a whole have not suffered materially from this curtailment."

Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith testified that the training of new language officers "has reached a sort of an all-time low." The State Department does not have a single officer in Czechoslovakia who can speak the language and during the last year only 34 persons were studying foreign languages - none were learning Finnish, Thai or any of the Indian dialects, he said.

Robert W. Scott McLeod, administrator, bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, testified that during 1953 there were 590 personnel "separations on which a security question existed." Of this number 21 were discharged for cause, he said, and of the 21, 11 were discharged for "pro-Communist activities or associations." Further breakdown of the 590 separations showed 188, resigned; 50 reduction in force; 36 expiration of limited appointments; 4 retired; 291 transferred to other agencies.

Theodore C. Streibert, director, U.S. Information Agency, reported that his agency had "discontinued 31 people for security reasons." Asked by Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) how many Communists the agency had found in the past year, he replied, "None to my knowledge."

Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs John M. Cabot told the Subcommittee "there has been a feeling that we have neglected our relationships with our sister Republics of this hemisphere." He said the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs has had almost a 50 per cent cut in personnel since 1946 and that the Bureau is "really down to a very minimum status at the present time."

The Far Eastern Bureau anticipates "emergencies, crises and problems of the greatest importance and magnitude" in the foreseeable future, Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs testified.

A report on foreign building operations of the State Department was presented at the hearings by Reps. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), Sam Coon, (R Ore.) and Prince H. Preston, Jr., (D Ga.) who inspected American Embassies and other property abroad last fall. They criticized certain purchases, sites and costs and called on the State Department to exercise more control over the activities of the Foreign Buildings Operations which, they said, "has virtually complete autonomy in purchasing foreign property."

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- The House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Civil Functions continued hearings on funds for fiscal 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 227)

In a statement for both Subcommittees, Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.) Feb. 19 opposed any further delay in providing funds to start construction of the proposed Hartwell Dam on the Savannah River. The Dam was authorized by Congress about four years ago.

Gov. Paul L. Patterson of Oregon Feb. 19 urged the Senate Subcommittee to recommend \$11 million more than was requested by the Administration for the Dalles Dam, and \$3 million more than requests for the Chief Joseph Dam.

An Ohio delegation which included Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio), testified Feb. 23 before the Senate group in support of continued appropriations for widening of the Cuyahoga River channel at the Port of Cleveland.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) Feb. 25 asked the Senate Subcommittee to approve a \$25 million Administration request for Dillon Dam, near Zanesville, Ohio.

DEFENSE -- Lyle S. Garlock, deputy comptroller in the Defense Department, and Rear Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard Feb. 22 asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to authorize the transfer of the full \$8,620,500 requested by the Administration for construction on three navigational aid stations in the Arctic.

In a supplemental funds bill, the House Feb. 25 authorized transfer of only \$7,620,500. (See page 248.)

INTERIOR -- Reps. Don Magnuson (D Wash.) and Hal Holmes (R Wash.) Feb. 19 asked the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee to increase recommended funds for development of the Columbia Basin by \$4 million. The increase would bring the total for the Basin in fiscal 1955 to \$12.6 million.

Also testifying in support of the \$4 million boost were Hubert Walter, George Zahn and J. A. Weber all of the Columbia Basin Commission.

COMMISSION -- Fred Millikin, assistant executive director of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Feb. 22 asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to recommend a boost in funds available to the Commission for travel expenses. (See page 268). He also said the Commission is seeking a one-year extension, to March 1, 1955, of the time for making its final report. The House Feb. 25 voted to grant the time extension.

BALANCED BUDGET -- In a television interview Feb. 19 Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said it might be "absolutely impossible to prevent an economic collapse" unless the federal budget was balanced "pretty quickly." Taber added that there have been "intimations that the military establishment will not resist cuts of certain figures."

Coming Up

LABOR PROBE -- Chairman George H. Bender (R Ohio) of the Public Accounts Subcommittee, House Government Operations Committee, Feb. 21 said his group would open hearings "in a Mid-Western city" in the "near future." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 91, 96.)

Bender said that Downey Rice, counsel for various Congressional committees in the past, had been hired to direct the Subcommittee's staff investigators.

The House Feb. 25 voted to recommit a resolution to provide \$100,000 for the probe (see page 247) but Rep. Bender told newsmen he would proceed with the investigation. He said the Subcommittee had about \$20,000 available and would continue until the money is exhausted.

CAA ACT REVISION -- The Senate Commerce Committee Feb. 23 announced postponement until April 6 of hearings on a bill (S 4647) to rewrite the Civil Aeronautics Act. Hearings had been scheduled to open March 1 but Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) sponsor of the bill, requested a two-week delay. Chairman John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said the Committee set the date for April 6 because of other work.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY -- The Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee announced plans Feb. 21 to start an investigation sometime in March on the effect of comic books on youngsters. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 133). The Subcommittee also plans to hold hearings in March on the problem of parents who cross state lines and default on support payments for their children.

On Tour

EUROPEAN INSPECTION -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), also a member of the Armed Services Committee arrived in Paris Feb. 22 on a two-week inspection tour of defense installations in western Europe.

In London, A. R. W. Low, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Supply, told members of the Labor party, who wanted to know if the two Senators were coming to Britain to investigate Communist activities in factories making planes for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that "so far as the United Kingdom is concerned the purpose of the mission is to study the manufacture costs and other details of the Hawker Hunter aircraft which the United States ordered from us."

Committee Briefs

MEXICAN FARM LABOR -- The House Rules Committee Feb. 25 reported a "rule" (H Res 450; H Rept. 1243) providing for two hours of general debate, and permitting amendments, on a measure (H J Res 355; H Rept. 1199) authorizing U.S. recruitment of Mexican farm laborers. Hearings continued before the vote for approval. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 222.)

PANAMA CONTRACT -- Maj Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, chief of the Army Corps of Engineers, has been called to testify March 1 before a House Armed Services Subcommittee on a dispute over a \$1.5 million contract for a government building in the Panama Canal Zone it was announced Feb. 24

Chairman William E. Hess (R Ohio) Feb. 23 accused the Engineers of "dereliction in duty and responsibility" in their handling of the bidding on the contract for an ordnance depot. Two firms are disputing the contract.

HUDSON PROJECT -- A \$33,146,000 channel-deepening project on the Hudson River from New York City to Albany was recommended Feb. 24 by the Army Engineers to a House Public Works Subcommittee. Col. W. D. Milne of the Engineers said \$1,666,000 of the amount would be in non-federal funds.

CURE FOR GOBBLEDYGOOK? -- Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) Feb. 23, introduced a resolution (H Res 448) for creation of a special House committee to explore the possibilities of drafting Congressional legislation in understandable English. He said no more than five of the 15 proposed members of the proposed committees should be lawyers. A former Albany, N.Y. newspaperman, O'Brien said, "I spent 25 years in Albany trying to make sense out of legislation."

DOCK LOADER INDICTED -- Timothy J. O'Mara, North Bergen, N.J., was indicted Feb. 23 on a charge of contempt of Congress. It was alleged that he failed April 1, 1953, to produce his personal income tax returns for 1949 through 1952 as requested by a Senate subcommittee investigating waterfront racketeering. Assistant U.S. Attorney William Hitz described O'Mara as a member of the International Longshoremen's Association and a public loader at the docks in the New York Area.



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around the capitol

RED CHINA

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, returning from the Big Four Berlin conference Feb. 19, flew into criticism over plans for a April 26 Geneva conference on Far Eastern problems. Members of Congress asked for assurance that the prospective presence of Communist China would not amount to de facto recognition of the Red regime. (De facto recognition implies notice of a government in reality; de jure recognition implies legal acceptance.)

After a 90-minute bipartisan conference with Congressional leaders Feb. 22, Dulles was reported to have assured them the U.S. will not recognize Red China. President Eisenhower Feb. 20 congratulated Dulles on the "fine job" done in Berlin.

In a nation-wide radio-TV speech Feb. 24, Dulles asserted Red China would be brought to "account before the bar of world opinion" at the Geneva conference. He said the fear expressed that the meeting implies diplomatic recognition is "without basis."

Some Congressional comment on the conference:

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Inclusion of Red China amounts to "de facto recognition," an "awful price to pay."

Senate Majority leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- (It) must not be a "Far Eastern Munich." The admission of Red China to the UN would be a "great victory" for Communism.

Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- It would be "hailed as a sell-out" if Dean Acheson had been Secretary.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "Strong influences" are at work to "drive us into recognition."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- Red China has "a foot in the door" toward UN admittance and eventual U.S. recognition.

The Geneva conference will also attempt to find a solution for the Indo-China problem. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 228.) Said Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) Feb. 22: The U.S. is being drawn into the war (there) "step by step." But, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Feb. 24 that Dulles had assured a closed-door meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. had "no plan of operation" if the French should withdraw from Indo-China. (See page 255.)

FARM PROGRAM

The Eisenhower Administration program for flexible price supports for agricultural products evoked supports from some quarters but met increasing opposition from farm-state Congressmen. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 234).

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Feb. 24 urged immediate action on legislation (S 2962) to prevent Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's order reducing dairy support levels from taking effect.

Humphrey asked the Senate Agriculture Committee to report the bill, sponsored by Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), by April 1, effective date of Benson's order. S 2962 would bar cuts in dairy support levels of more than five per cent at a time, and would prohibit reduction below the support level for feed grains.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) told the Senate Feb. 23 that if farm prices drop further there will be a "chain reaction" on the country's economy. He said dairy farmers in his state are squeezed between high feed costs and low returns on their produce.

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) said Feb. 20 the Eisenhower Administration has given the dairy farmers in his (10th) District "a kick in the pants." He added, "Many are bitter enough about it to turn Democratic." Rep. Lester Johnson (D Wis.) said the decision to cut the support price for butter was a "stab in the back against the nation's dairy farmers."

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee said Feb. 20 in Des Moines, Iowa, he favored a "two price" plan for supporting wheat and cotton as an alternative to the flexible support plan. Hope said his plan would not rule out either flexible or fixed supports for other crops. Hope's proposal would pay a farmer the difference between market price and parity for a certain amount of his crop.

Support for the Administration program came from former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who said in a speech following Hope's that continued high rigid supports could be disastrous.

Tom Campbell, Montana wheat farmer and one of the nation's largest, backed the Administration's flexible supports. But Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) Feb. 23 criticized Campbell and said that "most large producers" favor lower price supports.

Feb. 22 Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) charged Secretary Benson with "misleading" the people on the cost of the government's price support program. Hill said the program has been costing each American only "about 35 cents" a year. But Benson, Hill said, has used "multi-billion-dollar figures in describing farm programs in general."

Undersecretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said Feb. 22 "the decline in farm produce prices has been checked." He said the Administration farm program is "for all the nation."

SENIORITY "SHACKLES"

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said Feb. 25 the Senate should "free itself from being shackled by the seniority system" in choosing Committee Chairmen.

Under this system the member of the majority party who has the most committee seniority normally becomes chairman of the committee.

Knowland suggested as a possible alternative that the top two or three majority party Senators on a committee be considered in selecting a chairman.

The GOP leader said chairmen should be "at least people who give a little more general sympathy to the views of the majority party" than have some chairmen in the past.

(Feb. 24, Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was the only Republican to vote with the Democrats to adjourn the Senate for the day rather than hold a night session. Knowland wanted the night session. See pages 246-47.)

(Knowland also has criticized Langer's action in making public unchecked "charges" against Chief Justice Earl Warren, whose name was before Langer's committee for approval of his nomination as Chief Justice. See page 252.)

Knowland named no one in making his chairmanship change proposal.

FAIR PLAY

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) Feb. 24 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 64) to provide a Code of Fair Committee Procedure which, if adopted, would be binding both on Senate and House Committees. It was a substitute for a previous resolution (S Res 63), which Morse introduced in 1953. Both were co-sponsored by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.). The earlier measure would not have applied to House committees.

Criticizing the manner in which Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker (see page 256) was questioned by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Morse said such "kangaroo-court methods" would be done away with by the Code, which requires that a majority of a committee or subcommittee be present for the examination of a witness. Morse said the Code would allow testimony given in executive session to be released only by vote of a majority of the committee.

BENSON ON RAIL RATES

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was criticized by labor union leaders Feb. 24 for a letter he wrote Feb. 3 to the chairman of the emergency board in the current railway labor dispute. In his letter to Chairman Charles Loring, Benson asked the board not to recommend pay raises which would result in higher freight rates on farmers' products.

The heads of 17 unions involved in the dispute wired President Eisenhower Feb. 24 that Benson's "interference" in the board's proceedings was "an unwarranted and outrageous infringement of the rights of railway workers." They asked the President to "publicly disavow" Benson's act.

On the Senate floor the same day, Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said that "quasi-judicial bodies should not be subjected to the kind of pressure to which the Secretary of Agriculture has resorted." Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) charged that Benson was "seeking to set the farm producers of the country against the railroad workers."

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

SOUTHWEST POWER

Oklahoma Sens. Robert S. Kerr (D) and A. S. Mike Monroney (D) Feb. 20 criticized a reorganization of the Southwestern Power Administration, announced Feb. 19 by the Interior Department. The plan would include reductions in personnel and elimination of the SPA Washington office. Kerr said it was "the first step toward ... liquidation." Monroney said the plan would make SPA "ineffective." Clyde T. Ellis, of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, called the plan the "first step in breaking up other power marketing agencies."

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) Feb. 23 introduced a joint resolution to authorize "the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction" in Washington, D. C., of a national memorial to Christopher Columbus. The resolution was co-sponsored by 53 other Senators.

During the second session, 72 other measures for creation of a Columbus memorial have been introduced. Since all are House proposals, each with a single sponsor, the legislation has been introduced this year by 126 Members of Congress. (See Summary Of Legislation Appendix, pp. A-35, A-39-40.)

CONGRESSIONAL PAY

Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) Feb. 24 endorsed a suggestion that Members of Congress should be docked for absences if they receive a salary increase. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 96.) He said the suggestion had been made in several replies to questionnaires he had sent out. Scrivner said he has a 98 per cent attendance record. (His Voting Participation score was 99 per cent in 1953. CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 102.)

PLAIN TALK

Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) Feb. 23 introduced a resolution (H Res 448) to establish a committee to study the chances for drafting legislation in easily understandable language. Simpler drafting of bills, he said, would make a reporter's job "more easy." O'Brien, formerly a newspaperman in Albany, N.Y., said the committee should have 15 members, "of whom not more than five shall be lawyers."

SPORTS TAX

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Feb. 23 introduced a bill (S 3000) to exempt from the federal admissions tax money paid for admission to high school wrestling and boxing matches. Humphrey said these sports should be given the same tax exemption now granted to high school football, basketball, and other sports. No college sports are exempt from the 20 per cent admissions tax.

POSTAL RATES

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said Feb. 22 that the Administration-requested increase in postal rates "simply represents another form of taxation." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 185.) Sparkman attacked the plan to raise from three to four cents an ounce the cost of non-local first-class mail, arguing that it is "not only self-supporting, but actually produces a surplus of \$50 million annually." The plan, he added, would prove a "wind-fall to large magazine publishers (who) already receive heavy mail subsidies."

RACIAL COVENANTS

Rep. E. L. Forrester (D Ga.) said Feb. 23 that real estate losses in Washington, New York and Chicago have "already run into millions of dollars" as a result of Supreme Court rulings on "restrictive covenants." Forrester told the House that losses to landowners may "exceed the expense of some (U.S.) wars." The Court has held that racial covenants, or agreements between parties not to sell property to certain persons, are legal but cannot be enforced.

WASHINGTON "WOULD NOD"

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) in an address to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Washington Feb. 21 said he believes George Washington "would nod approval" at the policies and accomplishments of the present Republican national leaders. "We are not headed for economic ruin," he declared, "We are not suffering for the need of more controls, a bigger bureaucracy and a more wasteful government."

SPUR RED DEFECTS

Rep. Patrick Hillings (R Calif.) Feb. 22 introduced a bill (HR 8000) to provide political asylum in the United States for any officer, employee or member of the military, naval or air force; the foreign service, or the security and intelligence organizations of any communist country, providing they renounced Communism and could supply information to the U.S. government. Hillings said he found during a trip through 26 countries last fall that there are "thousands of Communist officials who would defect if given proper encouragement."

CRITICIZES NLRB

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) in congratulating the Senate Feb. 19 on its confirmation of Albert C. Beeson as fifth member of the National Labor Relations Board, said he will criticize Beeson and other members of the Board unless that body "stops the illegal interpretations of recent years." He charged that NLRB had been "biased in favor of left-wing CIO unions." However, he said, he would protest if the Board "bends backward to favor either management or labor."

ROADS BILL

Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) Feb. 19 introduced a bill (S 2982) to authorize appropriation of \$1,770,000,000 in fiscal 1956 and fiscal 1957 for federal aid for highways. The House Public Works Subcommittee on Roads is considering a similar bill (HR 7818.)

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"Mr. President, movement causes friction and generates heat. The wild impetuosity with which this body is rushing toward the enactment of the President's program into law is not only causing heat but, if not interrupted, it might cause a conflagration that would 'cut us off even in the blossoms of our sins with all our imperfections on our heads'." -- Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) in a Feb. 17 Senate speech. (Page 1792, Congressional Record.)

"The farmer gets less...spends less and industry employs fewer people. The Nation makes less and your national income goes down. Yet, when we ask for a fish we are given this serpent. When we ask for a loaf, we are handed this stone. When the people of America asked for a guarantee of 90 per cent of parity, they were promised 100 per cent of parity. We are now given the assurance only that we will go back to the price supports of the depth of the depression in the 1930's." -- Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) in a Feb. 17 House speech. (Page 1846, Congressional Record.)

"We are gradually eliminating from the government all office-holders tinged with Communism or other forms of disloyalty." -- Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) in a Philadelphia speech Feb. 24.

"The Immigration Service has just informed the Congress that as many as '100 present and past members of the Communist Party' have been entering the United States daily from Mexico, with a similar situation prevailing along the Canadian border as well." -- Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) in a Feb. 20 newsletter.

"Because of the many investigations being conducted by committees of Congress, a story is going around Washington about two rabbits running at break-neck speed across a field. Suddenly one stopped and asked the other why they were running so fast. 'Haven't you heard,' said the other, 'that one of the committees is looking for a goat?' So they started running again. Finally the rabbit who had first stopped came to a screeching halt and said, 'But we're not goats.' The other one replied, 'That's true, but can you prove it?'" -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.) in a Feb. 25 newsletter.

"Two-thirds of those over 65 have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year, and 40 per cent have incomes of less than \$1,000 a year. Under these circumstances, old age is not a reward; it is a punishment." -- Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) in a Feb. 25 newsletter.

"I cannot conceive that the Naugatuck rubber foot-wear producer or the Torrington bicycle part maker will look kindly on the kind of reciprocity which deprives the products of his labor from general distribution, but requires him to compete at a disadvantage with the same product from a foreign land ... I refuse to bargain away the jobs of Connecticut workers for a mess of reciprocity." -- Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) in a Feb. 19 newsletter.



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political notes

MITCHELL TOUR

Stephen A. Mitchell, the Democrats' much traveled National Chairman, told Democratic Congressional leaders Feb. 22 that the present economic dip is shaping up as the principal issue in the 1954 Congressional campaign.

"I believe that the No. 1 issue in 1954 will be: Am I better or worse off than I was in 1952," Mitchell said. He had just completed a tour of nine Western states--New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon--in which six Senate and 25 House seats will be at stake in the November election.

Mitchell said the West is dissatisfied with the Administration's flexible farm price support program and its power policies. He said he found evidence of unemployment in coal and metal mining communities and at rail centers, slackening business, lower farm prices and tighter credit.

"The people feel that the Republican Party is more interested in the East," according to Mitchell. "They don't feel that the Republicans are interested in the West and they are ready to let that area of the country slide." He thought that President Eisenhower's popularity was beginning to slip in the West, and that the President is being identified more and more with the Republican Party.

Although it is too early to determine what will happen in November, Mitchell said, "there is now a movement out there favorable to the Democratic Party."

FARM STORY

The Executive Committee of the Republican Farm Council pledged at a Washington meeting Feb. 23 to "carry the farm story to the rural areas for the election of another Republican Congress next fall."

Holding a two-day "campaign workshop" to prepare for the 1954 campaign, the group adopted a resolution stating that "the declining farm income trend under the Truman Administration has been reversed and is now definitely on the upswing." It commended the Administration for its cattle purchase program, use of food "as ammunition in the cold war," drought aid, provision for grain storage, and reorganization of the Department of Agriculture.

Harold L. Roach, a livestock and dairy farmer from Plainfield, Iowa, was elected president of the Council to succeed Harold McKinley of Saint Ansgar, Iowa, who recently resigned.

Democratic Senators said Feb. 24 that they will gladly challenge the Republicans on farm issues. If control of Congress is to turn on farm issues, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said, "I don't know how I could be better off--nor they (the GOP) could be worse off." Kerr is up

for re-election this year. Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) took similar stands. Gillette said Feb. 22 that a poll he is conducting among Iowa farmers showed them favoring rigid, high-level price supports for major crops by a 4-1 margin.

MAINE CONTEST

Robert L. Jones of Biddeford, Maine, announced Feb. 22 that he is a candidate for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine.) (CQ Weekly Report, p. 140)

Jones has been a research assistant to Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.). Potter Feb. 22 said Jones was dismissed because he issued an unauthorized statement on Potter's behalf and because of continued reports that he would run for the Senate.

Jones said Feb. 23 that he was "amazed" to learn through the press that he was "fired," since he had submitted his resignation on Feb. 19.

Jones had attended a Feb. 18 hearing in New York of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). "Evidently my concurrence with Sen. McCarthy in New York last Thursday that 'a known Communist was promoted and then given an honorable discharge from the Army' was 'shocking and a case of gross negligence' may have prompted Sen. Potter to make this statement," Jones said.

"I may say," he added, "that the calculated combination of pressures brought to bear upon me, my family, Capt. Lewis Millett and other close friends, apparently even Sen. Potter, over the last six weeks has been shocking. It is obvious that very powerful sources were determined I should not oppose Mrs. Smith in the Maine Republican primaries," Jones said.

PETITION CIRCULATED

"I am thoroughly convinced this is the handiwork of devious left-wing elements who are fearful of a bitter political showdown in Maine between the forces of Americanism and international liberalism. My only regret is that Sen. Potter, a great American, with whom I shared a most happy relationship, was innocently involved in these vicious maneuverings to keep me out of the Senate race," Jones said.

Potter had no comment on Jones' statement.

On Jan. 21 Mrs. Winona Millett, wife of Lewis Millett, of Mechanics Falls, Maine, started circulation of petitions to put Jones' name on the 1954 Senate primary ballot. At the time Jones called the action "quite a surprise" to him.

Jones is generally considered to be a friend of McCarthy, and Mrs. Smith and McCarthy frequently have been at loggerheads in the Senate Government Operations

Committee, of which McCarthy is Chairman and Mrs. Smith a member.

On Jan. 26, 1951, Mrs. Smith lost her place on the Senate Investigating Subcommittee. McCarthy, in charge of assigning Republicans to the Subcommittee, said she was "promoted." Mrs. Smith said Feb. 13, 1951, that she did not wish to be promoted. "I think the public is entitled to know...that I was arbitrarily removed without warning," she said.

Mrs. Smith said she felt McCarthy's move was "a reprisal" against her criticism of his tactics in attacking the State Department and others in the government. On June 1, 1950, and again on June 18, 1951, Mrs. Smith put into the Congressional Record her "Declaration of Conscience" in which she assailed "certain elements of the Republican Party" for "the selfish, political exploitation of fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance." It stated the Senate was being debased into "a forum of hate and character assassination." Six other Republican Senators signed the declaration. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 452)

The Declaration was interpreted as criticism of McCarthy, but Mrs. Smith did not mention McCarthy when she read the Declaration into the Senate record.

MANION'S REACTION

Clarence E. Manion, ousted as chairman and member of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (CQ Weekly Report, p. 230), said Feb. 21 that he thought his strong advocacy of the Bricker amendment "triggered the explosion." He also thought that his "conservatism and devotion to states rights" had offended some close advisers of the President.

But Gov. Dan Thornton (R Colo.), a member of the Commission, said Feb. 19 that Manion did not have time for the job. "I don't believe his activities in regard to the Bricker amendment had anything to do with it because his views were well known at the time of his appointment," Thornton said after a trip to the White House.

Rep. Noah Mason (R Ill.), who resigned from the Commission because of Manion's ouster, said Feb. 20 that President Eisenhower "got some very bad advice" to fire Manion "from (Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York), Sherman Adams (Presidential assistant), and some of Tom Dewey's satellites that have been placed in high places. This is not just my idea," Mason said, "It is that of most Congressmen from the Midwest."

GOP ADDS TO TEAM

James Bassett, 41, former political editor of the Los Angeles Mirror, was appointed Feb. 22 to be director of public relations of the Republican National Committee. Bassett was director of publicity in Vice President Nixon's campaign in 1952. He succeeds Robert H. Humphreys, 40, who has taken over the post of campaign director for the Republican National Committee.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA: Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.), who has denied allegations that he associated with Communists, announced on Feb. 24 that he will seek another term as Representative of the Sixth District. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 132)...John W. Olson, Los Angeles attorney and son of former Gov. Culbert L. Olson (D Calif.), announced Feb. 5 that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the 26th Congressional District. James Roosevelt is an announced candidate for the same nomination. Ex-Gov. Olson on Jan. 31 advised Roosevelt to withdraw because the latter's wife is suing him for separate maintenance and is charging adultery. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 169) The 26th is now represented by Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) who is running for the Senate. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 140)

GEORGIA: Former Gov. M. E. Thompson (D), foe of Gov. Herman Talmadge (D Ga.) announced Feb. 11 that he will run for governor this year. Thompson won a legal battle in 1948 to hold the governorship over Talmadge's opposition; Talmadge defeated Thompson in the 1950 gubernatorial contest...Elbert Tuttle, general counsel at the Treasury Department, said Feb. 24 that he is resigning as GOP state chairman because he has found it "impossible" to serve while in Washington.

INDIANA: House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) Feb. 20 announced his candidacy for reelection as Representative of the Second District and Rep. Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. (R Ind.) Feb. 23 announced for reelection in the Third District.

NEBRASKA: Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), an eight-term Congressman, Feb. 24 announced his candidacy for re-election from the First District.

NEW JERSEY: Former State Treasurer Walter T. Margetts, Jr., Feb. 24 announced his candidacy for the GOP Senate nomination for the seat held by Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.). Hendrickson is seeking reelection. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 37)

NEW MEXICO: Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R N.M.) announced Feb. 23 that he is a candidate for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

PENNSYLVANIA: Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) announced Feb. 12 that he will seek re-election for an eighth House term. His district is the 21st.

VIRGINIA: Charles W. Lewis, 55, retired consul-general, announced Feb. 20 that he will seek the 1954 Democratic nomination to the Senate seat now held by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.). Robertson is a candidate for re-election.

DEMOCRATS ON HOUSING

A new Democratic National Committee "fact sheet" on housing criticizes the Administration housing program, saying it will "add very little to the total housing supply," may boost interest rates (see pages 237-243.)



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the executive branch

The President

TWO BILLS VETOED

President Eisenhower Feb. 22 vetoed a bill (HR 395) to provide compensation for overtime performed 10 to 30 years ago by employees of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The President said it would require setting aside the statute of limitations on claims for compensation by federal personnel.

Another veto was returned Feb. 23 on a bill (HR 3733) directing the government to pay \$10,000 to Mrs. Anna Holder, Brooklyn, N. Y., as beneficiary under two National Service Life Insurance policies. Mrs. Holder is not a blood relative of the deceased service man and the President said circumstances of the case did not warrant a waiver of the law applying to the policies.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

President Eisenhower Feb. 24 announced his approval of a plan for upward adjustment of wages and other benefits for federal civilian employees. The plan was presented to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee Feb. 25 by Philip Young, chairman, Civil Service Commission. (see page 256.)

In a statement the President said, "I have been long convinced that a program combining the best practices of progressive private employers with the special demands of public service would greatly benefit our federal career system and its employees, and would improve the efficiency of its administration." He said the plan was approved by a subcommittee of the Cabinet appointed to study the problems involved.

AID FOR PAKISTAN

President Eisenhower announced Feb. 25 that he will grant military aid to Pakistan. He released a letter assuring India's Prime Minister Nehru that aid for Pakistan "does not in any way affect the friendship we feel for India." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 32.)

WHITE HOUSE "COUNCIL"

The sixth weekly meeting of an informal "legislative council" at the White House took place Feb. 20. The group is composed of the five Congressional liaison officials at the White House, headed by Gen. Wilton B. Persons, and sub-cabinet officers of the executive departments. Included among the latter were two former Members of Congress, ex-Sen. Fred A. Seaton (R Neb.), Assistant Secretary of Defense, and ex-Rep. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Assistant Secretary of State. The purpose of the "council" is to exchange information on legislation and other matters in which Congress is interested.

Departments, Agencies

OPPOSES PUBLIC WORKS

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Feb. 23 said he opposed such measures as public works at this time, because they would merely "postpone" a "necessary readjustment" in the economy and "make the adjustment sharper, more painful, and more protracted when it does occur." He predicted that unemployment will increase insignificantly during the next two months and then rest on a "plateau" for a "few months" before the economy begins gaining.

CLAPP DEFENDS TVA

Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, asserted Feb. 22 that "nothing ever said about the TVA could be farther from the truth" than the charge that "it is 'an example' of a creeping encroachment by the federal government upon the sovereignty of the states." He made the statement before a University of Chicago study group.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 23 told delegates to a convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts that the Administration had "undertaken high level conferences" to establish an advisory commission on conservation.

CONFIRMATION

The Senate has confirmed:

H. Struve Hensel of New York, Assistant Secretary of Defense for international security affairs, Feb. 19.

NOMINATION

President Eisenhower has nominated:

David McK. Key of Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations affairs, Feb. 24.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate committees have approved the following nominations:

Roswell Burchard Perkins of New York, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (Finance) Feb. 23

Morton P. Fisher of Maryland, judge, U.S. Tax Court (Finance) Feb. 23.

Henry F. Holland of Texas, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (Foreign Relations) Feb. 23

Earl Warren of California, Chief Justice of the United States (Judiciary) Feb. 24.



(FEB. 26)

late developments

Late developments of the week ending Feb. 26, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the March 5 Weekly Report.

On The Floor

BRICKER AMENDMENT

The Senate Feb. 26 rejected, on a 60-31 roll-call vote, Sen. Walter F. George's (D Ga.) substitute version of S J Res 1, Sen. John W. Bricker's (R Ohio) proposed Constitutional amendment on treaties and other international agreements (see page 246). Earlier, the Senate agreed, on a 61-30 roll call, to substitute George's measure for the Committee version as amended. The earlier vote -- on making the substitution -- carried by two-thirds. On final adoption, George's supporters fell one vote shy of the two-thirds majority required in proposing a Constitutional amendment. George's substitute included a roll-call provision.

PENSIONS

The Senate passed and sent to the White House a compromise bill (S 2175) liberalizing retirement benefits for Members of Congress and legislative employees. The House accepted a conference report on the measure Feb. 17. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 217.)

The measure was approved by the Senate on a 61-30 roll-call vote after some Senators protested that no additional contributions on the part of Members or employees would be required.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL STUDY

The House voted Feb. 25 to extend for one year, until March 1, 1955, the life of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, whose former head, Clarence Manion resigned at the Administration's request Feb. 17. (See page 266; also CQ Weekly Report, p. 230.) The measure (HR 8069) was passed on voice vote, after majority leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said the extension was necessary because of "unavoidable delays."

Committees

PASSAMAQUODDY

A House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee Feb. 26 unanimously approved legislation (S J Res 12) to authorize a \$3 million survey of the coast and economic feasibility of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada. The resolution was approved by the Senate Feb. 10 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 183).

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through Feb. 26, 1954 the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported in House	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Statehood for Alaska	6/26/53		2/24/54		
Statehood for Hawaii	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54		
Increase Salaries of Congress, Fed. Judges			5/12/53		
Immunity of Cong. witnesses			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Raise legal debt limit	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54		6/16/53	1/20/54	
Restrict executive treaty powers (Bricker Amendment)			6/15/53		Rejected 2/26/54
South Korean Mutual Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Treasury-Post Office Appropriation	2/16/54	2/18/54			
State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation	2/25/54				

Other Developments

PROBE RULES

The Senate Republican Policy Committee Feb. 26 agreed to a "study of rules and policies with respect to investigations." Policy Committee Chairman Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said the survey would be made quickly, and results presented to a meeting of all Senate committee chairmen (see pages 256-8.)

TAXES

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey Feb. 26 said that the government's fiscal situation would not allow for any major cuts in excise taxes. Humphrey made the statement after a conference with House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) who has proposed cutting all excises of more than 10 per cent down to that level. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 139.)

Senior Senate Finance Committee Democrat Walter F. George (Ga.) said Feb. 26 the tax "burden" of the people should be reduced "eventually to not more than \$40 billion a year."

CORRECTION

C. B. Heinemann, Jr., who registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying law Feb. 12 for Omaha Live Stock Exchange and Omaha Live Stock Traders Exchange, Omaha Stock Yards, Omaha, Neb., did not register in the past for meat packers as was reported incorrectly in CQ Weekly Report of Feb. 19, page 212. Heinemann's father, C. B. Heinemann, Sr., who shares offices with his son at 740 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., has registered in the past for packers.

summary of legislation

(APPENDIX)

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

Vetoed

HR 395. Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims re claims against the U.S. of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 18. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 13. Senate Judiciary reported July 30, 1953. Passed Senate Feb. 9, 1954. President vetoed Feb. 22.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 2175. Make certain provisions re retirement of employees in the legislative branch. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Government Operations reported June 22. Passed Senate July 17, 1953. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 27, 1954. Passed House on consent calendar, amended, Feb. 2. House adopted conference report Feb. 17.

S Con Res 63. Request American churches and synagogues to devote portions of their services on April 18 to special prayer for deliverance of those behind the Iron Curtain. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), KENNEDY (D Mass.), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate adopted Feb. 19.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 79. Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the State of Kentucky to acquire non-federal cave properties within authorized boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29. Passed Senate August 1, 1953. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 17, 1954.

S 215. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Public Works reported Feb. 19.

S 546. Provide payment for losses due to lowering of water level resulting from construction of Cole Brook Dam, S. D. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Public Works reported Feb. 19.

S 1160. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to the city of Tucson, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29. Passed Senate August 1, 1953. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 17, 1954.

S 2120. Authorize the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority to reconstruct the toll bridge across the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N. H. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Public Works reported Feb. 19.

S 2150. Create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 16, 1953. Passed Senate, 51-33, Jan. 20, 1954. House Public Works reported Feb. 19.

S 2405. Provide for exchange of quarantine station, Marcus Hook, Pa. MARTIN (R Pa.), DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Public Works reported Feb. 19.

S J. Res 34. Permit certain citizens of Thailand to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Armed Services reported July 23. Passed Senate July 24, 1953. House Armed Services reported Feb. 17, 1954.

S J. Res 121. Make certain provisions re the supplying of agricultural workers from Mexico. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 17.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 4646. Permit government acquisition for public uses of privately owned lands managed on a sustained-yield basis or primarily for growth of timber in exchange for public lands of equal value. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, 1953. House recommended 236-161. Feb. 17, 1954.

HR 7893. Make appropriations for the Department of the Treasury and Post Office for fiscal 1955. CANFIELD (R N.J.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 16. Passed House Feb. 18.

HR 7996. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 19. Passed House Feb. 23.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 232. Provide for the conveyance to the State of Indiana of certain real property situated in Marion County, Ind. BROWNSON (R Ind.). House Government Operations reported Feb. 17.

HR 1570. Permit the Territory of Alaska to lease for 55 years, instead of the present 10 years, public lands reserved for educational purposes. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 17.

HR 2974. Add to the revised roll of the Indians of California certain Indians who made application for enrollment within the time fixed by law. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 23.

HR 5605. Provide that transfers of real property from certain government corporations to other government agencies shall not operate to remove such real property from local tax rolls. HILLELSON (R Mo.). House Government Operations reported Feb. 22.

HR 5773. Make certain provisions re refund of certain insurance premiums. BONIN (R Pa.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 25. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar July 20, 1953. Senate Finance reported Feb. 23, 1954.

HR 6318. Extend the emergency foreign merchant vessel acquisition and operating authority. WEICHEL (R Ohio). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Feb. 23.

HR 7103. Establish limitations on the numbers of officers who may serve in various commissioned grades in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. ARENDS (R Ill.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22.

HR 7402. Provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the city of St. Joseph, Mich. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported Feb. 17.

Bills Introduced

Bills listed by CQ are arranged according to subject matter. To find out whether a specific bill was introduced, check through the category which covers the subject matter of that bill. (For listing of categories see CQ Weekly Report, p. A-2.)

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

Agriculture

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2987....2/19/54. Provide for transfer of hay

and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to federal

land-administering agencies. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2962....2/17/54. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide a limitation on the downward adjustment of price supports for milk and butterfat and their products. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 7974....2/18/54. Promote conservation of soil fertility, provide benefit payments to producers for conservation practices, provide for loans to producers on agricultural products, regulate supply of crops, promote orderly marketing of crops, insure against unduly depressed price levels, regulate commerce among the states and foreign nations, and establish a board for such purposes. Agriculture.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8024....2/23/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 8025....2/23/54. Encourage the redemption of corn from price-support loans for sale or use as livestock feed. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7997....2/22/54. Acquire and diffuse useful agricultural information in foreign countries, market American agricultural commodities and their products outside the U.S., and authorize an Agricultural Foreign Service in the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 8032....2/23/54. Similar to Hope (R Kan.) HR 7997.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 8033....2/23/54. Similar to Hope (R Kan.) HR 7997.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 7952....2/17/54. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide a limitation on the downward adjustment of price supports for milk and butterfat and their products. Agriculture.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 7976....2/18/54. Similar to Cunningham (R Iowa) HR 7974.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 8001....2/22/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 8003....2/22/54. Amend the act of April 6, 1949, re emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers, ranchers, and stockmen in connection with major disasters. Agriculture.

NATCHER (D Ky.) HR 8004....2/22/54. Amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide for assistance in the restoration of pastureland damaged by drought or insects and the placing of protective vegetative cover on croplands not tilled for an extended period. Agriculture.

NEAL (R W. Va.) HR 8036....2/23/54. Make provision for farm acreage allotments for burley tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7977....2/18/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 8005....2/22/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 8007....2/22/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 8046....2/23/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

VAN PEELT (R Wis.) HR 7983....2/18/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 7985....2/18/54. Similar to Laird (R Wis.) HR 7952.

Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2938....2/12/54. Aid in the provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, and the conservation and development of urban communities. Banking and Currency.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2974....2/17/54. Amend the Housing Act of 1937, to extend for five years the period in which families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent housing without meeting the requirements of that Act. Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 8042....2/23/54. Establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 8009....2/22/54. Provide for the commitment and care of the mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 8015....2/23/54. Provide for investigations, experiments, and other activities leading to eventual eradication of rabies and related diseases from the U.S. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 8016....2/23/54. Similar to Klein (D N.Y.) HR 7951.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 8017....2/23/54. Amend the Social Security Act to increase the minimum benefits payable thereunder, lower from 65 to 60 the age at which such benefits become payable, and provide that deductions because of outside earnings shall not be made if the beneficiaries are 60 years of age or over. Ways and Means.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 7973....2/18/54. Similar to Klein (D N.Y.) HR 7951.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7998....2/22/54. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase from \$75 to \$250 a month the amount of outside earnings permitted without loss of benefits in the case of widows and children. Commerce.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8028....2/23/54. Similar to Klein (D N.Y.) HR 7951.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7951....2/17/54. Amend Railroad Retirement Act, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to liberalize the railroad retirement system, and adjust certain benefits. Labor.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 7979....2/18/54. Similar to Klein (D N.Y.) HR 7951.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 7956....2/17/54. Similar to Klein (D N.Y.) HR 7951.

Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 7978....2/18/54. Amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to provide that assurances (of employment, support, and housing) therein required may be given by agencies and organizations so approved by the Attorney General. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S J Res 131....2/23/54. Authorize the formulation and carrying out of a program for sending freedom messages behind the Iron Curtain. Foreign Relations.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S Res 214....2/23/54. Authorize and direct the Committee on Foreign Relations, or a subcommittee thereof, to make a full and complete study of technical assistance and related programs authorized under Public Law 535, 81st Congress, as amended. Foreign Relations.

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Smith (R N.J.) S Con Res 63....2/19/54. Request churches and synagogues to set aside part of their Easter and Passover services on April 18, for special prayers for deliverance of all those behind the Iron Curtain who are denied freedom of worship.

Labor

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2969....2/17/54. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include as "agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when used for farming. Labor.

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 2981....2/19/54. Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to remove the Islands of Guam and American Samoa from the provisions of the Act. Labor.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2989....2/19/54. Amend the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to cover all indefensible secondary boycotts. Labor.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 7950....2/17/54. Prevent government defense contracts from being placed with companies whose employees are represented by Communist-dominated labor unions. Labor.

Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2995....2/23/54. Authorize male nurses and medical specialists to be appointed as Reserve officers. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 8043....2/23/54. Adjust the rank of certain officers in the naval service. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) (by request) HR 8048....2/23/54. Amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, to authorize a full and fair hearing of claims when demanded by the applicant. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 7984....2/18/54. Withhold federal aid from certain schools, located at installations under jurisdiction of the Departments of Defense or of the Treasury re the Coast Guard, which do not practice segregation. Armed Services.

VETERANS

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 8039....2/23/54. Amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to accord certain preference in federal employment to wives, widows, and mothers of veterans. Civil Service.

RADWIN (R N.Y.) HR 8041....2/23/54. Provide benefits under the laws administered by the VA based upon service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps under certain conditions. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 8044....2/23/54. Extend authorization for funds for hospitalization of certain veterans in the Philippines. Veterans.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

*IVES (R N.Y.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Burke (D Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Neb.), Butler (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Frear (D Del.), George (D Ga.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Griswold (R Neb.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hennings (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Johnson (D Colo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Lennon (D N.C.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Stennis (D Miss.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.). S J Res 132....2/23/54. Authorize the creation of a federal memorial commission to plan for construction in Washington, D. C. of an appropriate permanent national memorial to the memory of Christopher Columbus. Rules.

*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Aiken (R Vt.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bricker (R Ohio), Burke (D Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Tex.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Frear (D Del.), Green (D R.I.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnson (D Colo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Lennon (D N.C.), Long (D La.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), McCarran (D Nev.), McClellan (D Ark.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Upton (R N.H.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.). S J Res 130....2/23/54. Request the President to proclaim the week of May 2 to May 8, 1954, inclusive, as National Mental Health Week. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 129....2/23/54. Request the President to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H J Res 385....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) H J Res 386....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) H J Res 387....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

AYRES (R Ohio) H J Res 388....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BARRETT (R Pa.) H J Res 389....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BECKER (R N.Y.) H J Res 390....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BENDER (R Ohio) H J Res 391....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 392....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BOLAND (D Mass.) H J Res 393....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BOLTON, O. P. (R Ohio) H J Res 383....2/18/54. Amend resolution of June 22, 1942, re pledge of allegiance to the flag. Judiciary.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) H J Res 393....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) H J Res 7948....2/17/54. Make provision for the relief of the city of Mobile, Alabama. Judiciary.

BROWNSTON (R Ind.) H J Res 384....2/23/54. Request the President to proclaim the week of May 2 to May 8, 1954 as National Mental Health Week. Judiciary.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H J Res 394....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H J Res 395....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) H J Res 396....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

BYRNE (D Pa.) H J Res 446....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CAMPBELL (D Fla.) H J Res 397....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CANFIELD (D N.J.) H J Res 398....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H R 8050....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) H J Res 399....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 400....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) H J Res 447....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CURTIS (R Mass.) H J Res 440....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) H J Res 401....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

DEROURIN (R N.Y.) H J Res 402....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 403....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

DODD (D Conn.) H J Res 441....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H J Res 404....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) H J Res 450....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 384.

DORN (R N.Y.) H J Res 405....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

FERLAND (D N.M.) H J Res 406....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

FINE (D N.Y.) H J Res 407....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

FINO (R N.Y.) H J Res 408....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H J Res 448....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

FORAND (D R.I.) H J Res 409....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H R 8051....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

GARMATZ (D Md.) H J Res 449....2/23/54. Similar to Brownson (R Ind.) H J Res 384.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) H J Res 410....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 411....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

GREEN (D Pa.) H J Res 442....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

GUBSER (R Calif.) H J Res 412....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 413....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) H R 8030....2/23/54. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Civil Service.

HOFFMAN (R Ill.) H J Res 414....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) H J Res 415....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

HOWELL (D N.J.) H J Res 382....2/17/54. Provide for study to determine most appropriate methods and estimated cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C. Interior.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H J Res 416....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H J Res 444....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 8034....2/23/54. Incorporate the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 417....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 418....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

KIRWAN (D Ohio) HR 8052....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 419....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) H J Res 420....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 380....2/17/54. Authorize creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to plan for construction in Washington, D. C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of Christopher Columbus. House Administration.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 8035....2/23/54. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Illinois State Normal University. Civil Service.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H J Res 443....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

MORANO (R Conn.) H J Res 421....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7953....2/17/54. Provide for establishment of an American National War Memorial Arts Commission. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 422....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) H J Res 423....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) H J Res 424....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H J Res 425....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

PILLION (R N.Y.) H J Res 426....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

PRICE (D Ill.) H J Res 427....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

RADWAN (D N.Y.) H J Res 428....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

RAY (R N.Y.) H J Res 429....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 430....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) H J Res 431....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H J Res 432....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 8053....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) H J Res 433....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 8047....2/23/54. Similar to Multer (D N.Y.) HR 7953.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) H J Res 434....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H J Res 435....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

WARBURTON (R Del.) H J Res 445....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) H J Res 436....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H J Res 437....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

YORTY (D Calif.) H J Res 438....2/23/54. Similar to McCormack (D Mass.) H J Res 380.

CIVIL SERVICE

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2979....2/18/54. Provide retroactive compensation payment in certain cases where a U.S. employee is assigned to a lower grade to avoid separation through reduction in force and such assignment is found unjustified or unwarranted by proper authority. Civil Service.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 8021....2/23/54. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees, and certain widows of employees. Civil Service.

NEAL (R W.Va.) HR 8037....2/23/54. Amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, as amended, to restore to certain officers and employees under such act the right to accumulate 60 days of annual leave. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) H Res 448....2/23/54. Establish a committee to simplify wording of legislation. Rules.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 7955....2/17/54. Provide that it shall be a misdemeanor to misbehave in the presence of either house of Congress, or any committee thereof. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H Res 447....2/17/54. Amend rules of the House re investigative procedure. Rules.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2980....2/18/54. Confer jurisdiction upon the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a claim of the Bunker Hill Development Corporation. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2975....2/18/54. Amend 28 U.S.C. 251 re selection of judges to constitute the U.S. Customs Court and designation of judges to serve in temporary positions. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H Res 445....2/17/54. Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of federal and D. C. penal and correctional institutions and of the administration of the laws re parole of persons therein. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7975....2/18/54. Prohibit certain acts and transactions re gambling materials. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 7980....2/18/54. Amend 18 U.S.C. 115 re treason, sedition, and subversive activities. Judiciary.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 2999....2/23/54. Make provision for restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Interior.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) (by request) HR 7981....2/18/54. Provide for termination of federal supervision over the property of the Makah Indian Tribe. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 2988....2/19/54. Provide for conveyance of certain land to Oklahoma for the use of Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2964....2/17/54. Provide for conveyance to North Dakota of the land where Chief Sitting Bull was originally buried. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) HR 8020....2/23/54. Authorize the transfer of certain property of the U.S. Government in Klamath Falls, Oregon to Oregon. Government Operations.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 8022....2/23/54. Relinquish U.S. exclusive jurisdiction over federal lands within Maryland, and provide that the U.S. and Maryland shall hereafter exercise concurrent jurisdiction over such lands. Public Works.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 7957....2/17/54. Authorize conveyance of certain residual rights of the U.S. in a portion of the lands comprising Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas. Armed Services.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 8038....2/23/54. Authorize the conveyance to the Hot Springs School District and to Garland County, Arkansas, for school and other public purposes, certain land originally donated to the U.S. and situated in Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas. Interior.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 8006....2/22/54. Safeguard the rights of certain landowners in Wisconsin whose title to property has been questioned because of errors in the original survey and grant. Interior.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 8045....2/23/54. Direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land located in Windsor Locks, Connecticut to Connecticut. Public Works.

YOUNG (R Nev.) H J Res 381....2/17/54. Establish Commission to study need for simplification, modernization, and consolidation of the public-land laws to recommend an effective public-land-law system. Interior.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

REED (R Ill.) HR 8008....2/22/54. Amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941. Judiciary.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 133....2/23/54. Make the antitrust laws applicable to professional baseball clubs affiliated with the alcoholic-beverage industry. Judiciary.

CAMPBELL (D Fla.) HR 8019....2/23/54. Provide authority to the Small Business Administration to increase the maximum amount of loans to \$500,000, and set up the SBA as a permanent government agency, abolish the loan policy board, and authorize SBA to make loans and purchase certain securities. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7949....2/17/54. Amend act of 1890 re protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

ELLENDER (D La.) S 2977....2/18/54. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to require the establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2985....2/19/54. Impose quotas on the importation of foreign wool. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2970....2/17/54. Provide certain benefits for persons who served on the U.S. revenue cutter "Bear" during its arctic rescue cruise in 1898. Finance.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7982....2/18/54. Authorize newspapers, permanently bound for preservation, to be transmitted through the mails at the book rate. Civil Service.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 8029....2/23/54. Eliminate the language which now permits the U.S. and state and local governments to bargain with carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act and to negotiate special rates (not subject to the ICC jurisdiction) for passengers and property. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2971....2/17/54. Amend the Natural Gas Act to defer for 15 months the time period before new proposed natural gas rates take effect, and authorize the Federal Power Commission to order an interim rate, charge, classification or service under certain circumstances. Commerce.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2992....2/23/54. Encourage and assist the production of strategic and critical metals, minerals, and materials in the U. S. Interior.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2966....2/17/54. Provide for improvement of the Niagara River, authorize certain public works to preserve its beauty, promote national defense, develop power, aid navigation and flood control, and fulfill treaty provisions with Canada. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 2982....2/19/54. Amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916 to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7999....2/22/54. Amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, to adjust annual installment of repayment obligations. Interior.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 8023....2/23/54. Amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. Public Works.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 8026....2/23/54. Provide for transfer of title to movable property to irrigation districts or water users' organizations under the federal reclamation laws. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 8027....2/23/54. Amend 66 Stat. 16, to extend the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into mandatory repayment contracts under the federal reclamation laws. Interior.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 7954....2/17/54. Provide for improvement of the Niagara River, authorize certain public works to preserve its beauty, promote national defense, develop power, aid navigation and flood control, and fulfill treaty provisions with Canada. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

*GEORGE (D Ga.), Frear (D Del.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 2983....2/19/54. Increase the personal tax exemption and exemption for dependents to \$800 for the 1954 taxable year, and to \$1,000 for succeeding taxable years. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3000....2/23/54. Exempt from the admissions tax, money paid for admission to high school wrestling and boxing matches. Finance.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 7971....2/18/54. Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer and his spouse, and the additional exemptions for old age or blindness, and increase from \$600 to \$800, the exemption for a dependent. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 7972....2/18/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that for a fiscal year corporation which began business in 1949 that so much of a net operating loss as is allocable to 1950 may be carried over to the fourth and fifth succeeding taxable years. Ways and Means.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 8018....2/23/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to clarify that the admissions tax does not apply to initiation fees and dues paid to "knife and fork clubs" and similar organizations. Ways and Means.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 8031....2/23/54. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for certain disabled war veterans a deduction for income-tax purposes of necessary expenses for transportation to and from work. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 8002....2/22/54. Make provision for the income-tax treatment of gain realized on an involuntary conversion of property. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 8040....2/23/54. Suspend certain import taxes on copper. Ways and Means.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 8049....2/23/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to increase personal tax exemption and exemption for dependents to \$800 for the 1954 taxable year and to \$1,000 for succeeding taxable years. Ways and Means.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--What is the difference between an appropriation and an authorization?

A--An authorization grants permission to establish or continue a certain program, puts a ceiling on monies that can be appropriated to finance it and specifies the general aim of the new program. Congress also makes contract authorizations, permitting the government to make financial commitments by letting contracts for goods and services. An appropriation is a grant to actually spend the money authorized, often is less than the amount authorized.

2. Q--What are "carryover funds?"

A--Unspent money carried over from past-year Congressional appropriations. Such funds may or may not be committed for specific purposes.

3. Q--I've never been to Washington. Is the White House on the Capitol grounds?

A--No. The White House, the first public building erected in the Nation's capital, is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. It is the official residence of the President. The Capitol is approximately 18 blocks east of the White House and is a building constructed to provide legislative chambers for both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

4. Q--I heard a reference the other day to the "United States Code." Just what is it?

A--The U.S. Code is a consolidation and grouping by subject of the general permanent federal laws of the country. It is prepared by the House Judiciary Committee with the aid of two lawbook-publishing firms. New editions are published every six years and cumulative supplements are issued after each regular session of Congress. The Code states the law as it currently exists, by including amendments and excluding repealed statutes.

5. Q--What is Congress doing to carry out President Eisenhower's plan for an international pool of atomic material and information for peaceful uses?

A--Nothing so far. In requesting amendments to laws controlling atomic energy, the President Feb. 17 explained that these recommendations were apart from the atoms-for-peace proposal submitted to the United Nations Dec. 8, 1953. He said legislation on that plan should await results of international discussions.

6. Q--What is a "peril point"?

A--"Peril point" is an unofficial term describing the lowest level to which tariffs and other import restrictions may decline without permitting an influx of imports which would cause or threaten serious injury to competitive American industry. When the President plans to negotiate tariff changes under the reciprocal trade system, he must inform the Tariff Commission what articles will be subject to negotiation. The Commission determines what it considers would be the point of peril. If the President over-rides the Commission's recommendations, he must explain his reasons to Congress.

7. Q--What Congressman has the shortest official biography in the Congressional Directory?

A--The shortest in the new 1954 Directory contains only 24 letters: "Brady Gentry, Democrat, Texas." In brevity it is followed closely by biographies of Dewey Short (R Mo.), 28 letters; Pat Sutton (D Tenn.), 33 letters; and Edward J. Hart (D N.J.), 34 letters. Short and Sutton just note their home towns, while Hart includes the fact he is a lawyer. Among Senators, briefest biography is that of the upper chamber's only woman, Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine.) It takes slightly less than two lines. The biography of Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) takes a little more than three lines, that of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) is only slightly longer.

8. Q--Why do at least two states claim that the Republican Party was born within their borders?

A--The Party, 100 years old in 1954, did not at first emerge on a national scale. According to the Dictionary of American History the name Republican was adopted by a meeting in Ripon, Wis. on Feb. 28, 1854. A state convention in Jackson, Mich., formally adopted the name, on July 6, 1854. Gaining adherents from Whigs, Free Soilers, Abolitionists and anti-Kansas-Nebraska Act Democrats, the Republican Party grew rapidly as various local conventions met, accepted the name and adopted platforms.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report and CQ Almanac pages on which additional data may be found: (1) Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 15, (2) Weekly Report, p. 100 ff, (5) Weekly Report, p. 233.